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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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9 March 1983

# CHINA REPORT

## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 399

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN SENDS AWACS TO EGYPT FOR JOINT 'TRAINING'

OW181232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Washington, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Under President Reagan's orders, Airborne Warning and Control System Aircraft (AWACS) have been dispatched to Egypt "in the context of combined U.S. and Egyptian air training," a senior U.S. Government official said today.

The official also told reporters that the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz "has been assigned to conduct normal operations in a portion of East Mediterranean."

The U.S. actions were taken amid reports of renewed tensions along the Libyan-Sudanese border, where Libya has reportedly moved Soviet-built jet fighters close to the Sudan.

But the U.S. official denied that the U.S. naval movement came "in response to any particular event." The purpose of the air "training exercise", he explained, is "to improve readiness and combined training with our friends in Egypt." If it has the collateral benefit of reducing tensions, he said, "so much the better."

A statement of the State Department yesterday said, "Our fleet units in the Mediterranean are deployed at normal peacetime readiness levels and, as always, are prepared to support contingencies as necessary."

CSO: 4000/68

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTS ON U.S. GOVERNMENT LEAKS

HK210712 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 83 p 7

[Article by Feng Xiong [1409 7160]: "Secrets of 'Leaks'"]

[Text] Although President Reagan has been annoyed at the frequent leak of secrets in U.S. Government bodies and has issued an order on the enforcement of security regulations, cases of this kind still incessantly increase. What is the cause for this?

It transpires that U.S. officials leaking "secret" information to press circles has become a special "art." According to an article in the NEW YORK TIMES, senior U.S. Government officials take the almost daily leaks of information as a political instrument to affect certain decisions of the higher authorities, promote policies, control the views of the Congress or transmit messages to foreign governments. "Leaks" of this kind have become lubricating oil for the government machinery."

One Saturday afternoon in 1979, the author of the article recalled, a reporter gathering military news for a newspaper suddenly received a call from a senior White House official. The official bluntly said to him: "Shall I reveal some information to you?" Pleasantly surprised, the reporter went to the meeting as promised. The secret information he received was that a Soviet infantry brigade had been discovered through a photograph taken by an American high-speed reconnaissance plane over the sky of Cuba. Naturally, the official repeatedly exhorted the reporter not to disclose the source of the information when he published it. After the news revealed by the "official unwilling to disclose his identity" was published in the newspaper, Congress was naturally alarmed and a heated debate followed. The official leaking the secret information precisely wanted the Congress, the American people, Cuba and the Soviet Union to know that the U.S. Government had vigilantly followed this case and at the same time he wanted to avoid being held responsible for the revelation of the information. He achieved both these aims.

Sometimes, government functionaries also utilize the methods of leaking information to newspapers and other media to transmit the views which they find it inconvenient to discuss face to face among themselves or unable to directly express. For example, during the period when President Carter was in office, in an effort to urge the Senate to approve the sale of AWACS aircraft to

Saudi Arabia, the Defense Department intentionally revealed some secret information aimed at showing that Israel would not be threatened. The Defense Department officials displayed to reporters secret maps and research papers on Israeli air space produced from electronic computers in order to prove that the mountains could [word indistinct] the line of sight of the Saudi aircraft in surveying Israel.

As reporters, they do not reject these "leaks" because this enables them to work for the newspapers and make readers, television audience and broadcast listeners understand more about the "inside story" but at the same time do favors to a certain government organ or official.

"Leaks" can achieve the result of "lubricating oil," but they have also caused a lot of trouble and intensified contradictions among the various factions of the U.S. ruling clique. As a supreme leader of the state, the President frequently feels embarrassed by these "unauthorized" leaks of information by his subordinates. For example, before the end of World War II, U.S. Treasury Secretary (Morgenthau) revealed to press circles that he personally thought that the German industrial equipment should be dismantled after the war. This enraged President Roosevelt. While in office, President Eisenhower also complained that he suffered from leaks of inexplicable information. President Johnson had to retract his order because of the revelation of a list of appointments prior to its announcement. In an effort to check the leakage of information unfavorable to him, President Nixon even approved the use of wiretapping by his subordinates to track down the persons leaking secrets.

Recently, on the budget issue, some key departments, such as the White House, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Treasury, constantly leaked to press circles "restricted information" on the planned budget cuts. This "leakage" vexed Ronald Reagan to such an extent that he had to issue a public statement calling for a rigid restriction of contact between government officials and reporters and an investigation of the personnel who let out the secret. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to close the loophole. This is because the government machinery of Reagan also needs the use of the "leak" brand lubricating oil to operate. The Defense Department has conducted an investigation of the 69 cases of leakage occurring in the past 7 years, but none of the persons letting out the secrets has been found out.

The numerous "leakage" incidents, which are a reflection of the internal contradiction within the U.S. ruling clique, have exposed the conflict of interests among the various financial groups. For example, on the issue of selling technology to the Soviet Union in the construction of the Siberian pipeline, former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig planned to reach a compromise with the West European countries in order to promote this transaction. However, some senior economic officials did not approve of this. They "revealed" to press media that Haig's action had exceeded the scope of instruction imparted to him. Consequently, friction was created between the United States and Europe, which constituted a cause leading to Haig's resignation.



The operation of government machinery needs "leakage" as "lubricating oil" and the open strife and veiled struggle within the ruling clique have to rely on "leaks" as a means. This is perhaps the "secret" for the frequent leaks in the United States. It seems impossible to put an end to the leaks in the United States because the use of this "lubricating oil" must be continued.

CSO: 4005/471

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### 'RENMIN RIBAO' ON U.S. SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

HK240350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Feb 83 p 7

["Newsletter from America" by reporter Zhang Liang [1728 0081]: "An Axe Being Wielded Against the Elderly"]

[Text] After a yearlong fierce debate, the National Commission on Social Security Reform appointed by President Reagan recently worked out a scheme for reforming the Social Security system. When the scheme was made known to the public, it immediately brought strong objections from retired elderly people. They called the scheme "an axe being wielded against the elderly."

The pension system is called Social Security in the United States. It is a social welfare project initiated in the mid-1930's as a result of the continuous struggles waged by the large number of working people. In recent years, due to the serious economic recession and the sharp increase in jobless people, the social-security funds have almost run out and the Social Security system is on the brink of bankruptcy. At present, old-age retirement benefits can be paid out only by borrowing from disability and hospital insurance funds. However, the latter have also nearly been used up. According to an estimate by the department concerned, a \$200 billion deficit will appear in the item of retirement pensions by the year of 1990. Since assuming power, in order to control its increasingly swelling financial deficits, the Reagan administration has repeatedly tried to cut social welfare expenses by a big margin and retirement pensions have been a major target.

In 1981, Reagan once raised a reform plan, attempting to sharply curtail the benefits of elderly retirees. But the plan was foiled because of the objections from Democrats and retirees. Afterward, he established the "National Commission on Social Security Reform" consisting of both Republicans and Democrats. The commission unanimously agreed that the pension system needs to be reformed. But commissioners of the two parties held different opinions over the issue of how to reform the system and kept on arguing back and forth. The Democrats suggested an increase in Social Security taxes and opposed a reduction in welfare benefits; while the Republicans insisted on reducing benefits and rejected a scheme for raising Social Security taxes. After much debate, the commission did not draw up a reform scheme until 15 January. The main points of the scheme are as follows:

1. The cost-of-living adjustments scheduled for next 1 July will be postponed for 6 months. Thus, an elderly person who receives a monthly pension of \$420 will lose \$20 a month.

2. For individuals with incomes--excluding Social Security--of \$20,000 or more, and families with incomes of \$25,000 and up, half the Social Security benefits received by them will be taxed. However, the number of these people is not large.

3. Social Security taxes paid by workers according to their payroll and also by their employers will increase from 1984 onward.

4. All newly hired federal employees and employees of non-profit making organizations will be brought into the Social Security system.

At present, there are 36 million elderly people in America enjoying retirement benefits, and the Federal Government has to pay retirement pensions totalling more than \$150 billion a year, with an average monthly payment of \$340 to each retiree. In a community of high consumption like America, it is hardly possible to maintain a decent life with this income. According to statistics by the department concerned, 15 percent of elderly retirees in America are now living below the poverty line. A responsible person of the "American Retirees' Association" said: "As far as the elderly who live on those small amounts of retirement benefits are concerned, the scheme will have a disastrous effect on them."

In fact, this huge axe of Reagan can only temporarily alleviate the crisis caused by the shortfall of social-security funds. It cannot fundamentally solve this problem. According to reports by newspapers here, the huge baby-boom generation will begin to retire in the years of 2010-2015. In those days, each elderly retiree will have to be supported, in the form of paying them retirement benefits, by only 1 and 1/2 to 2 active workers. Then, the U.S. Social Security system will be confronted with an even more serious crisis.

CSO: 4005/471

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG ANSWERS 'TANJUG'S' QUESTIONS

OW181630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 18 Feb 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--President Kim Il-song said that to maintain independence "is the fundamental principle of non-alignment," according to the Korean newspaper NODONG SINMUN today.

Kim Il-song made the remarks while answering questions raised by the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG on November 5, 1982. NODONG SINMUN and other Korean papers here published the answers today.

He pointed out: "Only when every non-aligned country maintains independence, can the Non-aligned Movement consolidate itself as a whole, preserve its own characteristics and realize the noble idea of independence against imperialism. If they lose it, non-aligned countries would be unable to avoid being subjugated by other countries, and this would inevitably cause the Non-aligned Movement to degenerate."

The non-aligned countries, he said, "must reject all sorts of foreign interference and refuse to follow any dominationist forces. They should also respect the independence of other countries and refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of others or encroaching upon their interests."

He stressed: "Non-aligned countries must counter these manoeuvres with the strategy of unity. They must not be taken in by the crafty imperialist manoeuvres and antagonize or quarrel with each other, but must categorically smash the divisive and estranging moves with coordinated action."

Kim Il-song said: "Non-aligned countries should refrain from resorting to the use of arms against each other or leading their differences and disputes to military conflicts. These differences and disputes must, under any circumstances, be settled through negotiation between the parties concerned on the principle of unity, in conformity with their national interests and the general interests of the Non-aligned Movement. No outside forces must be allowed to meddle in this."

"Non-aligned countries should abstain from supporting or opposing any one side in the dispute between newly-emerging nations and take a fair position and give positive help to the parties concerned so that they will settle the dispute through negotiation," he stated.

"Military blocs", he pointed out, "are a product of the Cold War policy and a major factor that strains the international situation. As long as military blocs confront each other with their huge armies, international tensions can never be relaxed. Non-aligned countries should fight to dissolve the aggressive imperialist military blocs and all other military blocs."

Dealing with the coming 7th summit conference of the non-aligned countries, he said: "If the New Delhi summit conference being attended by many responsible state leaders of the world is to succeed in carrying out its important duties and bear good fruit, all member states of the Non-aligned Movement should place the common interests of this movement before anything else and work together actively in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation."

CSO: 4000/68

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PANAMANIAN GENERAL PROTESTS U.S. ENVOY'S ACTS

OW201308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 20 Feb 83

[Text] Panama City, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--General Ruben Dario Paredes, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, sent a letter to U.S. Ambassador Everett Ellis Briggs today protesting against his activities which "are detriment to Panama's national security."

The letter said Briggs, without obtaining a prior permission from the command, entered the central barracks of the Second Military Zone in the Colon City on January 26 to meet the commander and other officers of the zone. On February 17, Briggs again asked a Panamanian officer to arrange for him a meeting with the commander of the Fifth Military Zone in Chiriqui Province.

The letter stressed that the U.S. ambassador's practices to contact Panamanian officers without going through the diplomatic channel or the regular channel of the command of the National Guard, "are detrimental to our national security." They "are beyond the normal functions of a diplomatic representative in Panama", it said.

General Paredes made clear in his letter that the military authorities would suggest to the government that the ambassador leave the country.

CSO: 4000/68

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### WESTERN COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES LEADERS MEET

OW231236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 23 Feb 83

[Text] Ottawa, 22 Feb (XINHUA)--The heads of government of Canada and 15 Commonwealth Caribbean countries yesterday ended a two-day meeting in the Caribbean Island of St Lucia which was featured by close trade and economic ties among these countries.

The leaders reviewed the special trade and economic relations among the Commonwealth countries in the Western Hemisphere and agreed that substantial progress had been made in the past few years in keeping close consultation and cooperation among them. They expressed their satisfaction at the results of the meeting, which they believed would help chart a course for the further development of their relations.

The two-day discussions also covered the situation in the Caribbean, the political developments in the hemisphere and the world economic situation.

The leaders expressed particular concern over the escalation of the conflict in Central America and called for efforts by parties concerned to achieve peaceful solutions to the region's problems in 1983. They reaffirmed that each state is entitled to pursue its own path for political, economic and social development and to be free from all forms of external interference, coercion, intimidation and pressure.

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau reiterated that Canada's policy of assistance to the Caribbean countries will remain "unaffected by considerations of the domestic politics of Caribbean countries" and "Canada prefers to let countries choose their own paths for their own development."

Canada has attached importance to its relations with the Caribbean countries in recent years. It defined in 1980 the Commonwealth Caribbean as one of the priority areas in its external relations. In 1981, the Canadian Government decided to provide an aid of 320 million Canadian dollars (280 million U.S. dollars) to the Caribbean region for the five-year period ending in 1986, doubling the figure for the previous five-year span. Nearly all Caribbean exports to Canada now enjoy duty-free or other preferential treatment. Last year, Canada's trade with the Caribbean countries stood at 550 million Canadian dollars (440 million U.S. dollars).

Canada also favors the promotion of North-South dialogue and holds that all the problems and confrontation in the Caribbean and Central America should be solved by political rather than military means.

Observers here described the summit as successful and beneficial to deepening the understanding and strengthening the consultation and cooperation among the participants.

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## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ ON C.A., U.S.--Havana, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Cuba is ready to solve disputes in Central America with the participation of Nicaragua, the Salvadoran guerrillas and the United States, Vice President of the Cuban State Council Carlos Rodriguez said today. Rodriguez threw light on this position of Cuba at a summing-up meeting on Cuba's foreign policy of 1982. He also said that the force of negotiations is much more powerful than those for aggression in Central America. Such negotiations should not benefit one side at the expense of another, he stressed. Rodriguez criticized the Central American policy of Ronald Reagan's government. [Text] [OW181221 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 18 Feb 83]

UN CONDEMNS APARTHEID--Geneva, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--The United Nations Human Rights Commission at a meeting here yesterday adopted five resolutions condemning South Africa for its apartheid policy and calling for urgent international actions to stop its human rights violations. The resolutions called on all governments to stop banks, multinational corporations and other organizations from trading, manufacturing and investing in South Africa. One of the resolutions called on the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to stop all loans to that country. It pointed out that any form of assistance given to South Africa constituted a hostile act against the oppressed peoples in South Africa. During the debate, representatives of many countries, African countries in particular, denounced the South African regime for its apartheid policy and human rights violations in Southern Africa. [Text] [OWL91836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 19 Feb 83]

PDRY SUPPORTS LIBYA AGAINST U.S.--Aden, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--Democratic Yemen President 'Ali Nasir today expressed his support to Libya in its confrontation with U.S. aircraft. In a message to Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, President Nasir said that his country sided with Libya in its "confrontation with the U.S. imperialists and Zionists." The Libyan News Agency JANA quoted a Libyan Armed Forces communique as saying today that Libyan fighters Wednesday intercepted an "aerial target" and "forced it to flee" after it had "violated Libyan airspace and approached to a distance of 80 kms from Benghazi." The U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz has been moored at the edge of Libyan territorial waters near the Gulf of Sidra since February 13, according to JANA. The U.S. provocation aimed at preventing Libya from playing an effective role in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the message said. [Text] [OW191912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 19 Feb 83]

U.S. SUPPORT FOR SUDAN--Khartoum, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has in a message to Sudanese President pledged U.S. support to Sudan, the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY [SUNA] reported today. Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri yesterday held talks with Reagan's special envoy General Vernon Walters who handed Reagan's message. Walters arrived here yesterday on an African tour which also covers Kenya, Somali and Morocco. Reagan's message explained Washington's views on the Middle East, including the situation in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and the situation in Afghanistan. Dealing with bilateral relations, the message stressed the U.S. Government backing to Sudan's various development projects. It also recognized Sudan's important role in solving the Middle East problem. Meanwhile, Sudanese First Vice President 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib yesterday also held talks with Walters on regional and international issues. Walters said the United States will side with Sudan under all circumstances. [Text] [OWL81508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 18 Feb 83]

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT--Bogota, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Colombian President Belisario Betancourt announced yesterday that he will attend the non-aligned summit in New Delhi March 5. Betancourt made the announcement when he informed the editor of the newspaper EL TIEMPO of Colombia's official participation in the Non-aligned Movement. Betancourt said it is an honor for his country to join the influential international organization. This also opens vast prospects for Colombia's foreign policy, he added. He said Colombia's entry into the Non-aligned Movement "has strengthened the independents of our country from big power blocs." Colombia desires to play a positive role in world politics, he said. The president said the aim of the Non-aligned Movement "reflects our special concern about world peace and the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order." [Text] [OWL80945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 18 Feb 83]

YAOBANG, SUSUMU NIKAIKO MEETING--Beijing, 19 Feb (KYODO)--Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang will confer with Susumu Nikaido, special Japanese envoy, somewhere south of Beijing Sunday, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian disclosed Saturday. We said during a meeting with Nikaido "We are moving south tomorrow to avoid the cold waves now gripping Beijing." Observers presumed the site of talks between Hu and Nikaido was set outside of the capital because the party chief has been on an inspection tour. They noted it was unusual for a top Chinese leader to meet with a Japanese official outside of Beijing. [Text] [OWL90254 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 19 Feb 83]

LDP LEADER TO MEET YAOBANG--Beijing, 20 Feb (KYODO)--Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, left Beijing by a special Chinese flight Sunday morning to meet Party Chairman Hu Yaobang in a southern part of China. The exact place for the meeting is not known yet. Nikaido, who arrived here Friday as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's special envoy, had talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and other Chinese leaders in Beijing. During the talks with Hu, Nikaido will extend Japan's invitation for the party chief to visit Japan at an early time. The Japanese

politician will return to Beijing Sunday evening. In Saturday's meeting, Premier Zhao conveyed a message from strongman Deng Xiaoping to Nakaido that Deng regrets he cannot meet the Japanese guest because the senior leader is taking a rest in a provincial area. The Chinese press reported Deng, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, was staying in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, on the Spring Festival time last Sunday. But there is no report on where Deng is staying now. [Text] [OW200448 Tokyo KYODO in English 0404 GMT 20 Feb 83]

NEW U.S. CRUISE MISSILES DEVELOPED--[Report: "United States Decides To Go Ahead With Research and Manufacture of New-Type Cruise Missiles"]--Washington, 16 Feb--According to official U.S. sources, President Reagan has already decided to develop a new-type cruise missile. The cruise missiles currently in service will no longer be produced. As reported, this so-called "Stealth" model new-type cruise missile, to be launched by airplanes, has as its major merit its ability to prevent the enemy's radar from aiming at the target. Authoritative U.S. military sources hold that there is a necessity to develop this new-type weapon, as the Soviet Union, by steadily improving its air defense power, will probably soon be able to shoot down the U.S. cruise missiles currently in service. The U.S. sources concerned assert that this decision by Reagan will not affect the United States' plan to deploy land-based cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe later this year. [Text] [HK180803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Feb 83 p 7]

CSO: 4005/471

## PARTY AND STATE

### GUANGZHOU INTELLECTUALS STUDY NEW CONSTITUTION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 82 p 4

[Article by Chen Bennong [7115 2609 5174], Du Lifan [2629 0448 5672] and Yang Xingfeng [2799 5281 6912]: "Intellectuals In the Guangzhou Area Seriously Study the New Constitution--Berated In the Past As the 'Old Stinking Nines,' Today They Are Important"]

[Text] For several days now, in studying the new constitution, the intellectuals in the Guangzhou area have been delighted and encouraged by the importance it has attached to intellectuals and to scientific and educational endeavors. They have rushed to express their desire to double their efforts and contribute to making new breakthroughs in socialist construction.

After reading the new constitution, Luo Qian [5012 3383], first year professor and director of the Medical College of Jinan University, who took part in the 1962 "coronation" conference for intellectuals held in Guangzhou, recalled the events of the past and, seized with emotion, said: "Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, although there has been clear improvement in the positions and roles of intellectuals, we have still worried about party policy changing. Now we are relieved. The forward of the new constitution places intellectuals along with workers and peasants as a force which must be relied upon to achieve socialist construction, and this carries the force of law. This truly is a historic change." Zong Yi [1350 1744], a high level engineer on the Zhujiang Water Conservancy Commission, at a Peasant-Worker Democratic Party study session, told of how, during the 10 years of unrest, intellectuals were berated as the "old stinking nines," but today have become important persons, of how a great price was paid to get the constitution to make such a stipulation and of how this has significance for quelling chaos and restoring order and is a tremendous thing in terms of our nation's modernization construction.

In their study, intellectuals have expressed that they want to foster the spirit of being masters of the house and make thier own contributions to speeding up the construction of the "two civilizations," in light of the importance attached to them and the many rights granted them by the new constitution. Mi Xiyu [1348 6932 5940] a 67 year old ear, nose and

throat specialist and director of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic of the Provincial People's Hospital, said: "We must use the new constitution to strengthen our own sense of responsibility as masters of the house and must make increased contributions to the four modernizations." In addition to making clinical treatments, he has actively joined with concerned departments and, in collaboration with several other specialists, written the book "Frontier Ear, Nose and Throat Studies," contributing the results of his research to the motherland and the people. Huang Jiaju [7806 1367 7467], an assistant professor at Huanan Normal University and deputy secretary of the party committee, said: "The new constitution demands that we train various specialized personnel to serve socialism. This has pointed out the correct direction for us who run schools to follow." Wu Huiwen [0702 1979 2429], a vice-principal of the exemplary collective middle school attached to Huanan University which is part of the provincial standard education network, said that the new constitution devoted one section just to education, stressing raising the scientific and cultural level of the people throughout the nation, and this has placed a legal responsibility upon those of us who do standard education work. Standard education is the foundation for training personnel. We must certainly learn from Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391] and Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133] and work hard to raise the level of standard education. Luo Danjian [5012 1749 7003], a professor of the Huanan Agricultural Institute, Zhang E [1728 1494], director of the Eye Clinic of the Provincial People's Hospital, Chen Ruiyuan [7115 3843 0337], a professor at the Zhongshan Medical Institute, and others, during talks at study sessions, all noted that non-proletarian ideologies do affect our intellectuals and that they must consciously adhere to scientific and moral standards.

9705

CSO: 4005/418

## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY CONSTITUTION ON MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS ELABORATED

Sheyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Leng Yefu [0397 0396 1133] and Mei Chengxiang [2734 2973 4382]: "Strict Stipulations and Qualifications"]

[Text] In the course of studying the new constitution of the party, some comrades said: "The new constitution of the party has imposed demands that seem too strict to be met by any of its members." Is this view justified?

Strict requirements constitute a basis for qualifications while qualifications are the objective of strict requirements. Without strict requirements, there will be no qualifications. Our party has relied on strictly defined discipline, well-disciplined party character, and decent work style to maintain a strong fighting power, to win the wholehearted support of the people throughout the country, and to make itself the core of leadership of the Chinese people in revolution and construction. Today, the new constitution of the party has imposed stricter demands than ever on its members and cadres so as to put them in a better position to meet the needs of the new situation. Please try to consider whether a party member can become a cadre capable of leading the masses to break a new ground in the development of socialist modernization, if no strict demands are placed on him, if he fails to uphold his faith in communism and maintain unity with the Party Central Committee, if he is unable to inherit and carry forward the party's excellent tradition, and if he lacks the spirit of dedication to the party's cause and the people's interests? Obviously, he will find it impossible to achieve that end.

True, the new constitution of the party has imposed stricter demands on its members than its predecessors. It is a peak that can be scaled only through efforts. Today, some of our party members loathe or even fear strict demands, indicating that a certain degree or problem of disqualification still exists in these comrades, and therefore, strict requirements are deemed necessary for them to try to live up to the desired standards. Every party member and comrade must strictly use the criteria for party membership as a vehicle to guide their words and deeds. Isn't it true that those who loathe strict demands and refuse to follow the eight stipulations on duties to be performed by party members have disqualified themselves as party members?

9574

CSO: 4005/421

## PARTY AND STATE

### DUTIES OF PARTY MEMBERS UNDER CPC CONSTITUTION EXPLAINED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Zhang Zhaoda [1728 6382 6671]: "Strictly Implement the New Constitution, Be a Qualified Party Member"]

[Text] The new "Constitution of the Communist Party of China" which was considered and approved by the 12th party congress is an important event in the history of the party and an important event for each of us as party members. When one studies the new party constitution, one feels educated, aroused, and stimulated; one feels that, as a party member in this historical period in which there exists a new situation for the overall building of socialist modernization, a greater burden has been placed upon one's shoulders.

This new party constitution was formed on the basis of the fullest expression of democracy within the party; it is the precious crystallization of the party's historical experience and collective wisdom; it not only eradicates the "left" errors in the constitution of the 11th party congress, it also continues and develops the good points of the constitutions of the 7th and 8th party congresses, summarizing the experiences of party building over the course of our party's history. It is the best constitution since the founding of our party and is an important guarantee that our party will be made into a strong nucleus for leading the task of socialist modernization.

One of the important characteristics of this new party constitution is that it makes stricter demands upon party members than any of the other constitutions of the past. These demands can be divided into three areas:

First, it defines what kind of person a party member must be, and what kind of person one must be before one can enter the party. It points out that one must be a person who "acknowledges the party program and regulations, wishes to participate in an organ of the party and actively work within it, will implement the party's decisions, and will pay ones dues on time" before one can apply to join the Chinese Communist Party. This basically is a reiteration of the rules of the 8th party congress, only somewhat elevated. One point is that the constitution of the 8th party congress states "participates in an organ of the party and works within it," while it now states "and actively works within it," adding the word "actively." Another point is that the constitution of the 8th party congress states that those who have performed the above requirements "may

all become members of this party," while this time the wording reads "may apply to join the Chinese Communist Party."

Second, it points out that "members of the Chinese Communist Party are the vanguard warriors of the working class of China who have an awareness of communism." and especially stresses that one must serve the people with all one's heart and mind, unselfishly sacrificing oneself for the whole, and devoting one's entire life to struggle for the realization of communism. A party member is forever an ordinary member of the working people and no communist party member should ever seek any private gain or privilege. This article has never been singled out in any of the previous constitutions of our party.

Third, it stipulates eight duties which a party member must perform. These eight duties are all rather strict and the demands are higher than in any of the previous party constitutions. For example, in the first article, "study science, culture, and management"; in the second article, "misuse or diversion of public goods or funds to private use is absolutely forbidden"; in the fourth article, "resolutely oppose factionalism"; in the fifth article, "do not conceal one's own political views, do not distort the true facts," "support good people and good deeds, oppose bad people and bad deeds"; in the seventh article, "take the lead to maintain social order, display the new habits of socialism, promote socialist morality." Most of these have not been in the previous party constitutions or were not stated so specifically. Of course, at the same time that it makes strict requirements, the new party constitution also makes even more comprehensive the regulation concerning the rights of party members. In sum, the demands made by the new party constitution on party members are that they must serve the people with all their hearts and minds, unselfishly sacrifice themselves for the whole, and struggle throughout their lives for the realization of communism.

I know that the stricter demands made by the new party constitution on party members are extremely necessary, are totally correct, and are of enormous significance.

At present, our party has become a great party that leads the national government and its situation is vastly different than it was prior to obtaining national power. During the period of the 7th party congress, our party had 1.2 million members (approximately equal to the current party membership of our province), leading a base area with 95 million people; today, however, our party is a big party of nearly 40 million people leading a big country of nearly 1 billion people, a situation which has changed enormously. Now our party's overall mission in this new historical period is to unify the people of all races in our country, to raise ourselves by our own efforts, to strive arduously, to gradually realize industrial, agricultural, defense, and scientific and technological modernization, and to make our country into a highly civilized and highly democratized socialist nation. Therefore, only by putting forth stricter demands on party members, can our party shoulder this historical burden.

From the standpoint of the current state of our party, it is also necessary to put forth stricter and higher demands on party members. In his report to the



12th congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "After having been through these few years of restoration and reorganization, the party's situation has greatly improved, and the party's prestige is being restored and raised." "But, because the poisons of 10 years of turmoil have not yet been completely eliminated, and because under the new situation there have grown up all kinds of corruptive influences of exploitative class thinking, there now truly exists within our party the problems of impure ideology, impure working style, and impure organization, so that our party style has not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better." From the standpoint of the actual situation in our province's party, the situation is completely like that. The most obvious thing is the inferior political quality of party members. According to investigations in some party rectification test case organs in our province, the number of party members who entered the party during the 10 years of turmoil approaches one-half; of these, the vast majority are of good character, but they lack correct and systematic education in communist ideology, and the ones who have received rigorous training are few. Some comrades who have been in the party for a long time have developed some negative aspects to their thinking after having been through the 10 years of turmoil, and are always thinking small. According to investigations of some organs, the number of those who do not understand or who do not implement sufficiently well the basic demands stipulated in the party constitution is about 30 percent. Therefore, placing strict demands on our party members will be beneficial towards raising the political quality of party members and increasing the fighting strength of the party.

The new party constitution especially stresses that party members should be vanguard fighters who have an awareness of communism, and that they should struggle their whole lives for communism. This article is extremely important. Without faith in communism and without struggling for communism, what kind of communist party member is one going to be? There are some party members whose belief in communism has been shaken, and who are not willing to struggle arduously for it; some feel that they have lost something by joining the party, that they have not gotten any advantage from it, and no longer wish to be party members; some press for private profit and look for money; some lack party principles, do not express criticism where they observe mistaken ideology, do not struggle against the bad people and bad things that they see, and just try to be nice to everybody; some lack organization and discipline, they do not implement decisions or follow orders; some do immoral acts, using their power to gain things for themselves; some have become completely corrupt and break the law. These kinds of things fundamentally affect the manifestation of the model role of the party worker and affect the prestige that the party has among the masses. According to a recent survey of all urban party members in the province, some organs have around 10 percent of their members who do not function or are even counterfunctional; according to an analysis of the party rectification test case organs, the number of unqualified party members is also rather large. The new party constitution makes strict demands of party members, especially in the area of awareness of communist ideology, and this will help in purifying the party's ranks from the ideological point of view, in restoring the image of the party, and in building a socialistic civilization centered around communism.

Well then, can these demands be met? The answer is affirmative. First of all this is because these demands arise completely from the actual situation of our party and are directed precisely towards the problems which exist in the ideological working style of our party, so that, since they should be met, they can be met. We should have faith that, through implementation of the new party constitution, our party style will, before very long, certainly become basically good. The experience of party rectification in our province proves this point completely. Among the more than 14,000 party members who participated in party rectification in our province last year, the number of unqualified party members was 13.3 percent prior to party rectification, but after rectification the number was 3.9 percent, decreasing 9.7 [sic] percent. A survey of the party rectification test case organs in the seven counties of Suihua Prefecture shows that after education about 80 percent of the unqualified party members became qualified. After party rectification, the number of properly functioning party members generally increased from 30-40 percent to 70-80 percent.

Of course, to truly implement the new party constitution, to truly do things according to a standard for party members, and to truly be a qualified party member, is not as easy as falling off a log but requires much hard work. I know that to earnestly study and implement the new party constitution, and to be a qualified communist party member, one nowadays needs first and foremost to resolve a few questions. First, one must conscientiously study the new party constitution so as to completely understand it and grasp its essentials, and one must emphasize making an effort to acknowledge the party's program and constitution, implement the party's decisions, and undertake the duties of a party member. One must emphasize solving the problems of serving the people with all one's heart and mind, unselfishly sacrificing oneself for the whole, and struggling for a lifetime for the realization of communism. Second, one must stress study to raise awareness so as to overcome shortcomings in ideology and working style; one must understand and put into practice the way to be a qualified party member. In study, one must practice with real situations, develop persuasive education and critical assistance. Third, one's attitude must be conscientious and one should resolutely do things according to the new party constitution; the party constitution is the basic law within the party and all activity within the party must be guided and bound by the party constitution. Whether or not the party constitution is conscientiously implemented is the standard by which a party member's party spirit is measured. One should study now and apply the results of study now without waiting for overall party rectification.

We believe that if the whole party from top to bottom implements the new party constitution, then our party will take on a new face and the task of socialist modernization which the party leads will bring forth a new situation!

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CSO: 4005/309

## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY MEMBER-HOUSEHOLD CONTACT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTED IN SHANXI

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by reporters Chi Maohua [3069 5399 5478] and Guo Wenbin [6753 2429 2430]: "Give Full Rein to the Party's Advanced Guard Role and Establish Close Relations Between the Party and the Masses; Party Branch of Pinglucheng Production Brigade Implements Party Member-Household Contact System"]

[Text] SHANXI RIABO dispatch: Beginning in 1980, the party branch of Pinglucheng Production Brigade, Pinglu County, has been implementing a work system in which party members take responsibility for maintaining contact with individual peasant households, and in which the "party branch covers party cells, party cells cover party members, and party members cover commune families". This system gives free rein to the party members in their role of providing direction and in leading the commune members in completing their various jobs and tasks.

When the production brigade first began to implement the system of assigning responsibility in production, a situation arose in the party branch in which party members felt they either weren't capable of, or were afraid of taking charge of things. Party members, cadres and the masses were confused in their thinking, and there was a certain amount of social disorder in the village. Faced with these problems and contradictions, the party branch, with the help of the Commune Party Committee and organizational department of the County Party Committee, organized party members into a class and studied for two months relevant documents, and analyzed and studied the new situation and new demands that have emerged since the establishment of the system of responsibility in production; it was also decided to set up a system of responsibility in which each level took charge of the level directly beneath it, so as to develop political and ideological work in the party branch. Specific methods include: 1. Deciding on the number of households each party member should link up with based on factors of residence, ability and health of each party member. The 33 party members of the party branch who were left from the total of 46 reached after deducting 13 members for reasons of age, illness or other reasons, each linked up with five or six up to a dozen or so neighboring commune households. 2. Deciding that focal households that needed help and problem households were to be taken care

of by members of the party branch committee, the heads of party cells and party cadres outside of the party member-household contact system.

3. Youth League members linked up with the nearly 100 young people of the entire production brigade.

Once linked up with commune households, party members have the following six tasks: The first is to publicize the party's lines, guiding principles and policies; the second is to make sure contracts are fulfilled, that the state gets to purchase from the households what it should, and that the collective gets the percentage due it; the third is to clean up the environment and develop activities surrounding the "Five Stresses and Four Points of Beauty" campaign; the fourth is to mediate disputes among the people, and solve contradictions within families and among neighbors' the fifth is to organize the masses in production, do a good job of pushing birth control and being concerned with the lives of the masses; the sixth is to engage in mutual supervision and to defend public order and security.

In order to do a good job of linking up party members with peasant households, the party branch constantly educates party members in, on the one hand, basic party knowledge to enable them to keep a firm concept of the party in their minds, and on the other hand, the branch educates them with a definite aim in mind, on things such as ideals and the future, the party's current policies and the party's styles of work and discipline in light of the actual thinking of party members since the implementation of the system of responsibility in production in order to enable party members to maintain political unity with the central authorities. For over a year, the party branch has basically stuck to a system of having party classes once a month. Because of this intense emphasis on ideological education, party members have clearly obtained a better understanding of the concept of party spirit. At the same time, the party branch has also set up and improved a system of organizational life within the party which works in the following ways: 1. Based on the special characteristics of the agricultural cycle in which there are busy and slow seasons, it has been ruled that monthly intra-party activities be held every year from November to the following March; activities the rest of the time are conducted according to the season, however, the party branch committee and party cell meetings generally must be held every month. 2. Inspection and report-making. Every party cell must report on its work monthly to the party branch, and the party branch must conduct timely comprehensive inspections. 3. Party members are evaluated every half year; excellent members are praised and poorer members are criticized and tested periodically. The party branch has also started a system in which it keeps track of the work of individual party members in linking up with households and in discipline and organizational life within the party with written records and card files (the "three registers and one card" system). In this way, party members are made to continue their efforts to link up with peasant households.

It has already been 18 months since the production brigade began to implement the party member-household contact system. In this time, the work of the party branch has changed in the following three ways: 1. Full

rein has been given to the function of party members of setting examples and providing role models. Each party member has taken up tasks and can make demands of himself according to the principle of party spirit, and do his best to meet his responsibilities. 2. The style of work of party members has changed and relations between the party and the masses have become close. 3. Vitality has been injected into the work of the entire branch and all types of tasks are done well and completed quickly. Social attitudes and public order in the village and among the people have markedly changed.

12221

CSO: 4005/404

## PARTY AND STATE

### GUANGDONG PEOPLE URGED TO DEVELOP ALREADY 'EXCELLENT' SITUATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Dec 82 p 2

[Article: "Arouse Spirits, Develop the Excellent Situation"]

[Text] Our province's Fifth Session of the Fifth People's Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fourth People's Political Consultative Conference both concluded yesterday. The people's representatives and the political consultative committee members who attended these meetings brought news of the thriving situations involving every task in every prefecture throughout the province. The large volume of facts that they reported makes it clear that, since the last people's congress and political consultative conference, our political and economic situation has gotten better and better, and the national economy has been set more securely on the track of healthy development. Leaders at every level throughout the province, the cadres and the masses must not only cherish this excellent situation which was not easily achieved, but must arouse their spirits and work hard to complete the tasks that this provincial people's congress established for next year and to develop the excellent situation. Regardless of the prefecture, the battlefield or the department, and regardless of whether it be cadres or the masses, all must make this demand of themselves so that in the new year we will definitely create a new climate, see new developments, achieve new accomplishments, make new contributions and add new radiance to making breakthroughs in our province's socialist modernization construction.

Thus, 1983 is the first year for which the 12th Party Congress called for comprehensive breakthroughs in socialist modernization construction and is the first under the new constitution and the first in our struggle to bring stable, long term order to the nation. Implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth People's Congress and doing a good job in next year's work will go a long way not only in developing the present excellent situation but also in realizing the long range strategic goals of state construction. Liu Tianfu [0491 3944 1133], in the report on the work of the government he gave at this session of the provincial people's congress--a report considered and approved by the congress--indicated that work in 1983 must not be rushed forward, but must concentrate on key points, three matters in particular. The first is getting a hold of key strategic points, developing agriculture,

energy and transportation and education and science--especially agriculture; the second is working hard to shift the focal point of all economic work onto the track of improving economic results; the third is completing structural reform at both the provincial and the local and municipal levels. All areas throughout the province must begin with the situation in their own areas, adopt forceful measures and achieve clear results in these three areas in order to lend impetus to every other item of work.

The excellent situation in the rural areas in our province at present is on the rise. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, rural areas throughout our province have universally implemented various production contract systems of responsibility, causing a large number of specialized contract households to surge to the fore. This is a tremendous rural revolution. The report on the work of the people's provincial government pointed out that agricultural production has developed and that the enthusiasm of the peasants in developing the production of commercial goods has been mobilized, but there remains tremendous untapped potential. In order to raise next year's agricultural production to a higher level, leaders at all levels must thoroughly implement the series of measures concerning rural work adopted by the Party Central Committee since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, and especially since the 12th Party Congress, and must further emancipate their minds, further broaden policies, and further strengthen ideological and political work and management work. At present, new things in rural areas and new creations among the peasants are coming in a steady stream, but many new conditions and new problems have also arisen. We must uphold the principle of seeking the truth from facts, respect the creations of the masses, join with the peasants in summarizing experiences and see to it that the rural economic system continually improves in the midst of adjustment and reform. In regard to new conditions and problems that have arisen in rural areas, we must maintain clear heads, promptly carrying out research and properly handling matters in accordance with the circumstances. We must at all times protect, and never dampen, the enthusiasm and creativity of the peasants in their demands for reform. The work in every department throughout the province at present is less and less suited to the great reforms in the rural areas. All departments, especially those dealing with circulation, science and education, transportation, communications and banking, must work hard in the areas of reform, in accordance with the demands of this session of the provincial people's congress, in order to establish the mentality of serving the people and serving agricultural development and to see to it that their own work quickly suits the new situation. Everyone should work hard together to expand the breakthroughs in agriculture that have already been made.

In recent years, our province has continued opening to the outside and broadening domestic policies, while at the same time experimenting with special economic zones. We have already achieved clear results and speeded up the development of the national economy throughout the province. Practice has already made it clear that the policy of opening up has benefited the nation, the people and the four modernizations. This has

already been fully affirmed by this provincial people's congress, and the policy drew praise from the members of the political consultative conference. We must make renewed efforts in this area next year. Every area throughout the province must, within the bounds of state policy, further expand economic and technological exchange with the outside, actively and effectively use foreign capital and continue to break new ground in economic work with the outside. Special economic zones must continually summarize their experiences and quicken the pace of development. Just as in developing agriculture, this area requires a further emancipation of the mind, a further elimination of "leftist" influences, a further breaking down of old conventions and the spirit of being daring in reform. Presently, both at home and abroad, there are those who still harbor doubts of various kinds about our policy of opening to the outside, and this is understandable. But, involved departments and especially involved leaders should adopt a decisive attitude. We must resolutely carry out all tasks to which we set our minds, and not lose opportunities by being afraid of everything. If we fail to do that which we should, construction will falter. At the same time, we must devote full attention to the construction of a socialist spiritual civilization, must continue to attack serious crime in the economic realm and in the political and cultural realms, which subverts socialism, and must strengthen ideological and political work and resist the intrusion of capitalist ideology, seeing to it that our policy of opening to the outside is even more smoothly carried out, that we make new breakthroughs in our economic work with the outside and that we use facts to eliminate any doubts people harbor about our policy.

The Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress passed the new constitution which provides overall regulations for governing our nation in the new historical period. This session of the provincial people's congress passed a resolution urging the study, promotion and implementation of the new constitution. The people's representatives and cadres at every level must take the lead in studying and promoting the new constitution in accordance with this resolution and set an example in adhering to and implementing it. At the same time, they must widely and thoroughly educate the masses in socialist democracy and the legal system, gradually cultivating in everyone the notions and habits of adhering to and protecting the constitution, while carrying out tireless struggle against all violations of and acts of subversion against the constitution and the laws. In this way, we can create an even more stable and unified political situation and insure that the socialist modernization construction in our province proceeds along even healthier lines.

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CSO: 4005/418



## PARTY AND STATE

### STATE COUNCIL SYSTEM OF PREMIER RESPONSIBILITY DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Why Does the State Council Operate On a System of Premier Responsibility?"]

[Text] Article 86 of the new constitution stipulates that the State Council operates on a system of Premier responsibility. And every ministry and every party committee operates on systems of minister and director responsibility. This has been an important reform and development in the leadership systems and work systems of our nation's state administrative agencies.

Why does the new constitution make such a stipulation? This can be understood in terms of the following:

First, the State Council is the highest state administrative agency. In its role as an administrative agency, it must demand that its workers combine position, authority and responsibility. This is a basic guarantee that an administrative agency will be highly effective. If these three are not combined, then disorderly instances of holding a position without corresponding authority, having authority without position or having unclear responsibilities are bound to occur, making it impossible to run a highly effective administrative agency. Moreover, in our nation, workers in state agencies must all implement systems of work responsibility, whether it be in terms of position or of authority, being devoted to their duties, fulfilling duties and responsibilities and serving the people wholeheartedly. It is this basic principle which is the starting point for the State Council in operating a system of Premier responsibility, and for every ministry and every party committee in operating systems of minister and director responsibility.

In addition, in terms of the actual situation, leading comrades on the Party Central Committee have pointedly indicated on a number of occasions that the conditions of overstaffing, duplication of work and overlapping of responsibilities, unclear positions and responsibilities, unclear division of labor and low productivity that exist in state agencies at present have already reached an intolerable point. The structural reform of state agencies, including the reform of administrative agencies,

has already become a matter of great urgency. The work of structural reform began with central state agencies and has already achieved clear results, one of which has been the establishment of systems of administrative chief work responsibility. The new constitution has framed this achievement in law. This unquestionably will play a tremendous role, both in terms of developing the leadership role of the State Council and of every ministry and party committee and in terms of hastening the development of structural reform.

And further, in terms of the duties shouldered by the State Council, it is the highest state administrative agency, providing unified leadership for every ministry and party committee and for the work of local people's governments at every level, and bearing the burdens of leading and organizing the intricate tasks of socialist modernization construction. In establishing laws and deciding policies in important foreign and domestic matters, it must engage in full discussions with the highest organ of state authority--the National People's Congress, reach decisions democratically, and seek to focus and represent the will and the interests of the people; and after decisions are made, it must implement them, which requires carrying out a strict system of responsibility so as to raise efficiency. The State Council's operating on a system of Premier responsibility and each ministry's and party committee's operating on systems of minister and director responsibility embodies just this spirit. Just as Comrade Peng Zhen [1756 4176] in his report on the revised draft of the constitution pointed out: "This system of responsibility is absolutely essential to the development of socialism and to guarantee that the people can exercise the authority of the state. After the people have made a decision through the organ of state authority, the will of the people can only be realized when the decision is rapidly and effectively put into effect by administrative organs." Of course, the State Council also holds full meetings, engaging in full discussions, pooling collective wisdom and listening to different opinions, but the Premier has the right of final decision. In this way, we both foster democracy and achieve a high degree of centralism, enabling us to reach decisions quickly, to command competently, and to push the development of modernization construction ahead methodically.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### REN ZHONGYI SPEAKS ON PROBLEMS CONCERNING INTELLECTUALS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Dec 82 p 1

[Article: "Ren Zhongyi Speaks On the Matter of the Correct Handling of Intellectuals--We Must Implement the Policy On Intellectuals, Solving the Problem of the Understanding of Intellectuals Being the Most Basic Problem. Belittling Intellectuals Is Incorrect. We Must Eliminate the Influence of the 'Left.' We Must Think of the Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus Who Still Live. Only By Correctly Dealing With Intellectuals Can We Actively Mobilize Their Enthusiasm. This Is a Matter of the Most Extreme Importance to Socialist Modernization Construction."]

[Text] From a report in the YANGCHENG WANBAO [YANGCHENG EVENING NEWS]: Comrade Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], in an interview with reporters on the ninth at the accommodations provided for the Guangdong delegation to the Fifth Session of the Fifth People's Congress, said that it is good that the number of intellectuals increases. The more intellectuals there are, the more knowledge there is, and every item of work will develop more rapidly.

When speaking of implementing the policy on intellectuals, Ren Zhongyi said that, in dealing with intellectuals, especially with the actual difficulties in the lives and work of middle-aged intellectuals, we must quickly solve those problems which are amenable to solution and gradually solve those which cannot be solved all at once. But, the most basic thing in implementing our policy on intellectuals is to solve the problem of the understanding of intellectuals. In the past we placed intellectuals within the category of the bourgeoisie. Beginning in 1957, they were a target in almost every political movement, and this was taken to an extreme during the "Great Cultural REvolution," doing tremendous damage. In the past, many things tended to belittle intellectuals. For example, the saying that "three years are not enough for a scholar's rebellion to succeed" has been used to prove that intellectuals cannot accomplish things. Actually, many of the leaders of rebellions in our nation's history have been intellectuals. Hong Xiuchuan was one. We must place our stress on workers and peasants. But it is wrong to deprecate intellectuals. Now, the new constitution states that "the task of socialist construction must rely on workers, peasants and intellectuals, uniting all forces that can be united." Intellectuals have become part

the working class and, in theory, this problem has been solved. But there remain many problems in actual work. For example, in the matter of intellectuals entering the party, some areas have a tendency toward "leftist" closed-doorism. One worker comrade told me that intellectuals now have it good and that the workers don't, and that ideological pressure is being brought to bear. This way of thinking is incorrect, but we cannot blame those who hold it because the affects of past criticism and deprecation of intellectuals have been too great. In drama and art works in the past, many intellectuals were portrayed as conservative and as "blockheads," with others who had never gone to school being depicted as more intelligent. Whoever studied a lot became "bourgeois." That some of the masses have an innocent understanding of intellectuals is due to our years of propaganda and public opinion formation. How can we blame them?

Ren Zhongyi said that in the past we emphasized drawing cadres from among the workers and peasants and paid no attention to drawing them from among intellectuals, and this was a "leftist" idea. So far, the situation has not changed satisfactorily. In the last few years, a few university graduates have been made scientific cadres, but those made management cadres are as scarce as morning stars. That people are unwilling to draw cadres from among intellectuals is related to our persistently mistaken understanding of intellectuals in the past. We must eliminate "leftist" ideology. "Leftist" actions are brought about by "leftist" ideology.

At present intellectuals face many idfficulties in their lives, but they continue to work hard, relying on their understanding and dedication. When I speak with old comrades about Jiang Zhuying [5592 4639 5391] and Luo Jianfu [5012 0256 1133], we all become filled with emotion. We must give thought to the living Jiang Zhuyings and Luo Jianfus. If we want to implement our policy toward them, we must eliminate the ideology of the "left." "Close friends will lay down their lives for each other." I use this old saying in a new sense. If we will only treat intellectuals correctly, then we can mobilize their enthusiasm in a big way. This is a matter of tremendous importance in socialist modernization construction.

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CSO: 4005/418

## PARTY AND STATE

### LESSON DRAWN FROM YINGDE COUNTY INCIDENT

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Which Is Greater, the Constitution or a County Party Committee?"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our party and state have stressed developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system, and most areas in our province have made clear daily accomplishments in these areas and have received the praise of the masses. However, in some party organizations, undemocratic, patriarchal workstyles have still not been eliminated, and responsible party and government cadres in some areas repeatedly suppress democracy and violate laws. The primary cadres in charge of the Yingde County party committee used dictatorial means in wantonly investigating comrades who told this paper of certain events, causing great anxiety for a number of Yingde County cadres. This is a startling fact.

This incident which occurred in Yingde County is related to the serious inconsistencies in the report in this paper on 16 May of last year concerning the struggle against flooding in Yingde County. News reports must be completely accurate. This is a matter of principle. This paper is determined to rely on party committees at every level and on its broad readership in upholding this principle and in correcting mistakes and shortcomings in this area. Therefore, we welcomed the letters from our Yingde County readers which pointed out the serious inconsistencies in the aforementioned report and, moreover, are determined to investigate the situation and make public corrections. (Of course, the forwarding by concerned comrades on this paper of our readers letters on to Yingde is not in keeping with our regulations regarding the handling of letter--we have learned a lesson.) Of course, when the primary comrades in charge of the Yingde County party committee learned that readers had reported the inconsistencies in the aforementioned report, they should have been delighted, readily accepting good advice, and, in the spirit of seeking the truth from facts, should have admitted the shortcomings and errors in the county party committee's actions at the start of the struggle against the flooding. This not only would not have undermined their leadership authority, but would have let the masses know that the leaders had the spirit of self-criticism and so would have increased

their sense of responsibility as masters of the house and fully fostered their self-motivation and enthusiasm. But, the primary comrades in charge of the Yingde County party committee felt that the correct criticism of the masses affronted their dignity and undermined their authority, and surprisingly they investigated the masses for the exercise of their own democratic rights as if it were counterrevolutionary. This was entirely mistaken.

The new constitution passed by the Fifth Session of the Fifth People's Congress upheld and embellished the basic rights guaranteed citizens in our nation's former constitutions, clearly stipulating that citizens have the right to criticize or offer suggestions to any state organ or state worker; and the right to appeal and to lodge complaints with any state organ or to report to them any legal violation or dereliction of duty on the part of any state organ or state worker, without fabricating or distorting facts in order to slander or malign. Concerned organs must investigate the facts and take responsibility for dealing with appeals, complaints and reports made by citizens, and no one may suppress those who make the reports or seek revenge upon them. The constitution also clearly stipulates that citizens enjoy freedom of correspondence and the legal protection of the privacy of their correspondence. In the "Guiding Principles For Inner-party Political Life" which was issued in February 1980, the Party Central committee emphasized that: "The use of position and authority by leading cadres to retaliate against comrades and to attack and persecute them... is a violation of the democratic system within the party and of revolutionary moral character." The constitution is the basic law of the land and the entire party must strictly abide by it. The new party constitution stipulates that "the party must operate within the bounds of the constitution and the law." From the Party Central Committee to the grass roots level, no activities of party organizations or party members can contravene the constitution or the laws of the state. This is an important principle.

The primary comrades in charge of the Yingde County party committee slandered the letters sent to this paper's editorial department by county cadres which factually reported events, calling them "counterrevolutionary letters," and used dictatorial means in repeatedly investigating their sources. Is this not blatant suppression of democracy and violation of the law? Is this not a contravention of the constitution and the "Guiding Principles"?

Which is greater, the county party committee or the constitution?" Some of the masses have raised this question. This makes it clear that they are very dissatisfied with the thinking and behavior of certain leaders which do not respect the constitution and the law. The primary comrades in charge of the Yingde County party committee should deeply ponder the fact that the masses should ask such a question. There are certain cadres in positions of leadership who do not consider themselves public servants who should consciously accept the criticism and supervision of the masses, but rather view themselves as "monarchs of small nations," believing that

there need be no limits to their personal power and that they are above the constitution and the law. This is the decadent feudal mentality of special privilege and such thinking will lead to the errors of destroying democracy and violating the legal system, and will suppress the self-motivation and enthusiasm of the masses, with the result that the development of every item of work led by such leaders cannot coincide with the will, interests and needs of the masses. Such thinking must be criticized and corrected.

In this report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang told us: "The construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations must be insured and supported by the continued development of socialist democracy. Building a high level socialist democracy is one of our basic goals and tasks." We hope that leading party and government cadres at every level throughout the province and the broad cadres will combine the study of the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the study of the new constitution, will draw a lesson from the mistakes made by the primary comrades in charge of the Yingde County party committee and will consciously bring socialist democracy into play in every aspect of their political, economic, cultural and social lives, while at the same time greatly strengthening the socialist legal system, guaranteeing smooth progress in the construction of the "two civilizations."

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CSO: 4005/418

## PARTY AND STATE

### NEED TO BUILD CHINESE-STYLE SOCIALISM EMPHASIZED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Zhao Fu [6392 7079]: "Build Socialism With Chinese Features"]

[Text] The topic of building socialism with Chinese features, proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in his speech to the opening session of the 12th Party Congress, concerns the direction and ways in which our country must advance.

Marx and Lenin have presented to us many theses on scientific socialism. Among them are theses on the system of public ownership of means of production, planned economy, principles of to each according to his work, and of recognizing the working people as masters of their own countries. These constitute the scientific truth, and the "universally applicable principles" of Marxism. But what specific approach should be adhered to by each country in building socialism should be determined by its local conditions. The Marxist principles can be applied neither from the standpoint of dogmatists nor from the standpoint of "book worshipers." Building socialism with Chinese features means integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with the actual Chinese conditions, adherence to our own road, and constantly pushing the socialist cause forward. I feel that to achieve this end calls for seeking solutions to the following five problems:

First, the problem of ownership. All socialist countries have shared the same interest in enforcing the system of public ownership of means of production despite their adoption of different approaches to the administration of their economies. In our country, the predominant state-owned economy has to exist along with the diversified form of the economy. Our policy is to develop actively the collective economy and to make the individual economies grow properly, under the guidance of the state-owned economy. The individual economies of the working people are allowed to exist as a supplement to the publicly owned economy, and therefore, should be viewed as something absolutely necessary and beneficial rather than as a capitalist thing. Only by diversifying the economy on the basis of the system of public ownership of means of production can we promote the development of the productive forces, bring about an economic boom, enliven the market, and benefit the livelihood of the people. This is one of the economic features unique to us.



Second, the problem of the planned economy. The socialist economy is a planned economy, which differs in nature from the capitalist economy. Since the Third Plenum, we have carried out a necessary reform of the system of the planned economy, and put into effect the principle of giving first place to the planned economy, and secondary place to the marketing management. Promoting production and stimulating circulation in a well-planned way constitute an integral part of our national economy. At the same time, we allow the market to control the production and circulation of certain products. This form of the planned economy is something unique to China.

Third, the problem concerning the focal point of economic construction. Undoubtedly, in the course of building socialism, every economically backward country would give first place to economic construction. But which sector of the economy should be given the first place is a contention that varies from country to country. When the Soviet Union was under the leadership of Stalin, it concentrated on developing the heavy industry as a matter of primary concern while giving priority to the development of the production of means of production. Our country has a population of 1 billion, including 800 million peasants. Aware of this basic national condition, we must develop agriculture as a matter of primary concern in the course of economic construction. How can agriculture be promoted? The key lies in policy and science. The experiences we have summed up since the Third Plenum have led us to believe that the decision to establish and improve the agricultural production responsibility system, especially the system of responsibility for fixing two output quotas for individual households, conforms to the level of our rural productive forces, and will serve to accelerate the development of agricultural production. This great innovation results from a socialist experiment conducted by peasants under the leadership of our party. This economic feature that is unique to us has drawn attention from abroad.

Fourth, the problem of independence and self-reliance. We must run the Chinese affairs in a way that takes into account the Chinese conditions, and must rely on our own efforts in this connection. We do not want to rely on any other country. As a matter of fact, no other country in the world is in a position to help a country as big as ours. The objective in opening our door to foreigners is to attract foreign capital, import advanced foreign technology, increase our ability in self-sufficiency, and enhance the development of the national economy. This has nothing in common with the idea of total dependence on foreign countries for the development of our domestic economy. We will neither rely on others nor wall our country off to foreigners, while always upholding the principle of independence and self-reliance. This is one more economic feature unique to us.

Fifth, the problem of building two civilizations. Our party's proposal to build high levels of socialist material civilization, spiritual civilization, and socialist democracy, simultaneously, is an important

development of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. The decision to build these two civilizations simultaneously is another special feature of socialist construction in China.

Since the Third Plenum, we have scored gratifying success in building Chinese-style socialism. Under the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, we can certainly lay a firmer foundation than ever for broadening this socialist path.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### SEPARATION OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION, COMMUNE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Why Does the 'Integration of Government Administration and Commune Management' System Need to be Changed?"]

[Text] In accordance with the principle of separating government administration and commune management, the new constitution has stipulated the establishment of township (xiang) governments. Actually, this has been done to separate rural government organizations at the grass roots level from rural collective economic organizations so that people's communes will no longer perform the duties of government.

Why do we need to change the system of integrated commune management and government administration? In order to answer this question we need to look back on history for a moment. After liberation, every rural area in our nation was formed into a network of township (xiang) and village (zhen) governments, which comprised the grass roots government agencies. In the 1958 communization movement, we formed communes which united the management of industry, agriculture, the military, academics and commerce, carrying out the "integration of government administration and commune management," and this replaced the former grass roots rural governments. In 1957, the constitution still legally stipulated that: "The rural people's commune is an organization which integrates government administration and commune management." Practice has proven that this system of "integration of government administration and commune management" has more disadvantages than advantages. It does not aid in the development of agricultural production, nor strengthen the construction of grass roots rural government.

According to the stipulations in the new constitution, the separation of government administration and commune management and the restoration of the township governments will not only help strengthen the establishment of grass roots governments, but will aid in the development of collective economies. First of all, after government administration and commune management are separated, the people's communes can more effectively manage their economies in keeping with economic methods and can independently decide their own economic activities. Because people's communes are collectively owned economies which are independently managed and which

are responsible for their own profit and loss, the state cannot directly impose plans on them, but must use economic means such as commodity exchange, the laws of value and making use of prices, credit, purchase and sales contracts and sales awards to bring the collective economy into line with the state plan. Under conditions of the "integration of government administration and commune management," upper level agencies are always sending plans, which are in the nature of directives, down to the people's communes, and the communes then send these, in plan form, down to the brigades and production teams. This consistently leads to the improper practice of using administrative means to direct production, and this has an adverse affect on the autonomy needed to run the collective conomy and on the enthusiasm necessary to develop it.

Secondly, fully developing the role of the people's communes as collective economic organizations can avoid the gratuitous allocations and transfers of the manpower, and material and financial resources of the communes and production teams that frequently occured in the past; and can reduce the burdens on the commune member masses because the tasks of education, sanitation, broadcasting and communications and transportation which should rightly be handled by the state will no longer need to be handled by the people's communes. This will see to it that our past experience with "egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources" is never again repeated and in this way it will help to mobilize the enthusiasm of the borad commune ember masses and will help to stabilize and develop the collective economy.

Thirdly, fully developing the role of people's communes as collective economic organizations will help us to lead the cadres at every level in each organization to become familiar with and to master the tasks of agricultural production and agricultural management, to be genuinely concerned with the management and income of the communes and the production teams and to accept willingly the supervision of commune members. This will help us make cadres more knowledgable and more specialized, and will avoid the improper practice of neglecting production because the "integration of government administration and commune management" makes it easy to become mired in administrative tasks.

We should see that, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, various forms of systems of production responsibility have been gradually established in rural areas and have been continuously improved, every item of production in farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery has developed daily, and that the people's communes have been turning into one of the organizational forms of the rural collective economy. According to the principle of separation of government administration and commune management stipulated in the new constitution, we must see to it that the people's communes and other cooperative economic units advance along the correct path. Of course, realizing the separation of government administration and commune management will take time and we must proceed steadily to bring it about gradually. Before township and village government organizations are formed, every item of rural government administrative work must still be managed at different levels by the commune and the production brigades, who continue to bear the responsibility and cannot ignore matters.

## PARTY AND STATE

### SPECIAL PERSONAL PROTECTION FOR NPC REPRESENTATIVES EXPLAINED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 82 p 4

[Article: "Why Should Special Personal Protection Be Granted to Representatives of the National People's Congress?"]

[Text] Article 74 of the new constitution stipulates: "Representatives of the National People's Congress shall not be subject to arrest or criminal prosecution without the permission of the Presidium of the National People's Congress or, during the time when the National People's Congress is not in session, the permission of the standing committee of the National People's Congress." Article 75 of the new constitution stipulates: "Remarks made or votes cast by representatives to the National People's Congress during any session of the National People's Congress shall not be subject to legal redress."

These two stipulations mean: 1. If, during the time that the NPC is in session, a representative to the Congress commits a crime, the Ministry of Justice must obtain permission from the Presidium of the NPC before they can arrest him or bring him to trial. 2. During the time that the NPC is not in session, if a representative breaks the law and needs to be arrested and brought to trial, permission must be obtained from the standing committee of the NPC. 3. The remarks made and votes cast by people's representatives at the NPC are not subject to legal redress. This is the special personal protection afforded the representatives to the NPC.

Why make such stipulations? 1. It helps the NPC representatives to fulfill their responsibilities. In our nation, the NPC is the basic form through which the entire people of our nation participate in the management of the nation. The national people's representatives, then, in being elected by all of the people and enjoying the trust of the people, directly exercise the rights of management and decision making in the affairs of the nation. When the NPC is in session, the representatives participate in discussions of every item of government work, offering criticisms and suggestions; reflect the ideas and demands of the masses; discuss each proposal brought before the Congress and take part in establishing national policies and laws, electing new national leaders, hiring and firing workers in leading national organs, etc. This is to say that NPC

representatives represent the people and shoulder the burdens of this extremely important task. In order to insure that they can truly represent the interests and aspirations of the people and fully exercise their authority when the NPC is in session and during the time that they hold office, we must give special protection to their personal freedom.

2. It helps the NPC representatives to speak from a sense of justice and to uphold principles. NPC representatives have the right to supervise and to recall leading cadres of state organs, including leading cadres of public security and judicial organs. But, if an individual harbored personal resentment because of the criticism, demands for explanation or supervision carried out by a representative to the NPC and sought to use his position and authority to give vent to his personal spite, to seek opportunities for revenge, or even to slander or persecute the representative, then, without the special personal protection afforded the national representatives by the constitution, it is possible that certain representatives would not dare to speak from a sense of justice and to uphold principles. Now, the constitution clearly stipulates that representatives receive special personal protection and so they are free of all interference, can reflect the ideas and demands of the masses, will dare to speak justly and can speak and elaborate on their own opinions as much as they like, achieving an unrestrained exchange of views and fully fostering democracy.

The stipulation in the new constitution giving special protection to the NPC representatives is the application of the principle of "citizens being equal before the law" in the persons of the representatives. This is just like only allowing persons who are fully 18 years of age to vote or to be elected, while those not yet 18 do not enjoy these rights. It is only NPC representatives who enjoy the special personal protection--this is using the same measuring stick to stipulate similar treatment for people who fit into a single category. Well then, does the special personal protection enjoyed by the NPC representatives mean that they are not subject to legal restraints? Of course not. The NPC representatives are elected by the people and the people have the right to supervise them. If a representative does not represent the desires of the masses, he can be recalled and replaced in accordance with due legal processes at any time. The 44th article of the organizational code of the NPC clearly stipulates: "If a representative to the National People's Congress is caught in the commission of a crime and is held in custody, the public security agency holding him must immediately report it to the Presidium or the standing committee of the National People's Congress." In our nation, anyone who commits a crime, regardless of who he may be, is subject to due legal process, and the standards for determining punishment are the same as those for any other citizen--absolutely no one enjoys any special privilege.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### FORUM PROMOTES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

Raiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by reporter Ma Shibao [7456 0013 6283]: "Improve Communist Ideological Education; Provincial Department of Higher Education Holds Forum On Ideological and Political Work in Universities and Technical Secondary Schools"]

[Text] SHANXI RIBAO dispatch: At the forum recently held by the Provincial Department of Higher Education on ideological and political work it was suggested that if institutions of higher education and technical secondary schools are to be built into fortresses of socialist spiritual civilization, ideological and political work that centers around communist ideological education must be improved in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress.

After conscientiously studying that part of the report from the 12th Party Congress concerning "striving to build a high-level socialist spiritual civilization" and related talks given by leading comrades from the Ministry of Education, the over 110 party committee leaders and political work cadres from all the institutions of higher education and some of the technical secondary schools from all over the province came to recognize profoundly that: universities and technical secondary schools have the heavy responsibility for both the cultural and ideological aspects included in the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. This requires putting strong emphasis on the central link of communist ideological education and on the penetration of this education into the schools, scientific research activities and into every aspect of our work in the schools in order to make an active contribution to the fostering of a new type of person who is idealistic, moral, educated and disciplined.

When the question of how to do a good job of communist ideological education was studied, the participants were seen to believe that the key is in doing a good job in the revolutionizing of the school party committee and in the conscientious strengthening of the leadership of the party committee in ideological and political work. It was felt that at the same time, the providing of political instructors and teachers in charge of entire classes, the building up of a core of political cadres and the swift construction of a great core of ideological and political workers ought to be strongly

stressed. Seriously implement the regulations of the Ministry of Education and actively offer curricula in communist ideology and moral character. At the forum, exchanges of experiences were organized as were other seminars on specific topics; current problems and means to solve them were analyzed.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### NEED TO DISTINGUISH GOOD, EVIL CAPABILITIES COUNSELED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 83 p 8

[Article by Su Yongqing [5685 3057 7230]: "Beware of 'Capable Men'"]

[Text] Some units, eager to find and select competent people, often overlook moral characteristics and integrity in promotion to important positions by treating everyone, even those persons who "could do something" and are the so-called "capable men," the same way. As a result, situations have emerged that should not have come about.

True, competent people are important, but the literal sense of calling a person "competent" also suggests the possession of integrity. Our forefathers said that a person whose integrity exceeds his ability is a "gentleman" while he whose ability exceeds his integrity is a "base person." This summed up the feudal viewpoint of integrity and ability with the abstract concepts of "a gentleman" and "a base persons." But another saying "when a person does good with his ability, all goodness will emerge; when a person does evil with his ability, all evil will also emerge" is not meaningless at all.

The standards by which we select and promote our cadres were always "both ability and political integrity." Now the principles of "more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent" have been put forward, reflecting the earnest demands of the unification of ability and political integrity in the cadres of the new era. We have selected and promoted large numbers of competent persons in the period just passed; they are all people of "ability and political integrity," but in certain links and corners some so-called "capable men" have appeared. The abilities of these "capable men" are mostly entering by the back door and establishing relations or making money and finding materials, and getting more "percentage of the fixed quota" and "benefit" for their own units. Undoubtedly, those are also "abilities," but their cost will be the destruction of the whole socialist cause. Isn't it dangerous to take people with such kinds of ability as "capable men" and designate them to be in charge of important tasks? The appearance of "capable men" is not strange nor is it to be feared. The problem is that some of our comrades are fully aware that this kind of "capable men" should not be used but still put them in important positions. What is the matter with them? I think there are at least two reasons. The first is that these comrades are not paying attention to the ideology. No matter what kind of people

the "capable men" are, as long as they could serve their units and develop their own small-collectives, they are put in important positions with the justification that this will put their particular proficiency to use. Thus, the honest and upright ones are considered good-for-nothing in handling affairs, and the ones who know how and dare to violate the law and discipline are considered rare talent. Second, handicapped by their personal interests, these comrades could hardly control their mouths from eating and their hands from receiving something which causes them to owe a debt in spite of themselves, and give handles to the "capable men." Therefore, good and evil could not be distinguished, principles are bartered away, and the standards of both "ability and political integrity" are sacrificed. These show that the appearance of "capable men" has an important relationship with the thought and style of certain responsible cadres.

The selection of usable competent people requires boldness as well as caution. Beware of "capable men"; the ability to distinguish between right and wrong, between good and evil, and between good and bad are the everlasting "balance" and "weight" used in the selection and promotion of competent people. Comrade Chen Yun said at the 12th CPC National Congress, "between political integrity and professional competence, we should pay more attention to the former. In other words, we should be sure to promote people who have a strong party spirit, are honest and upright, and dare to stick to principle." This is an extremely important matter related to the real assurance of successors in our cause.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### NEED FOR DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES PRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jan 83 p 5

[Comment by Shu Lin [2579 2651]: "Do Not Fear Inconvenience"]

[Text] A comrade, speaking about the situation in his unit, said, "it is not easy working in the leading body now, the workers and staff congress system has been set up in the unit, democratic management has been implemented, everybody has something to say in discussion; making a decision is much more inconvenient than before." He repeatedly stated that this is only his own feeling, but it reflects exactly the thought of certain leading cadres.

Some comrades have always been used to having the final say. Even though they sometimes let other people have a chance to express their views, when the issue is finally brought to solution, however, they are the only ones to give the final verdict. They feel that this is very convenient as well as very direct, they are used to it just as a proverb says, "to drive in a light carriage on a familiar road." If democratic management were actually implemented, they would feel inconvenienced. One must not fear inconvenience in the implementation of democracy. The election of the delegates to the congress should go through the process of deliberation, nomination, discussion and voting, etc. After the establishment of the congress and its standing organ, important problems should be discussed and corresponding decisions should be made by them, the responsible personnel have to report their work to them, to accept supervision by them, to hear criticism and inquiries from them.... This kind of system compared to that of decision-making by one or some of the members in the leading body, it is, of course, much more inconvenient.

Nevertheless, this little bit of inconvenience is absolutely indispensable. To govern affairs of the state, of the economy, of culture and society are basic rights of the people. All these rights have been written in the constitution and nobody can deprive the people of them. No matter if one likes it or not, no matter if one feels inconvenienced or not, they are bound to be enforced. The constitution stipulates "all powers belong to the people"; this is not an abstract slogan but a stipulation which must be carried out conscientiously in all ways and in all forms. If we admit only in words that the people are the master of our country, but in actuality, use inconvenience as an excuse and continue the old practices of one person making arbitrary decisions and having the final say, won't the implementation of democracy become empty talk?

Actually, inconvenient or not depends on how one looks at it. It would seem inconvenient as well as direct at the time if important decisions, especially those that concern millions of people, were handled according to the thinking and will of one person, even according to one person's moods and tastes, rather than through democratic discussion and supervision, but it also frequently brings about serious consequences and the greatest of inconveniences.

For a period of time, wrong policies were made according to one person's peremptory decisions which brought trouble to our country and our people. Isn't that still fresh in our memory? So much of our time and energy were spent in order to rectify those mistakes! It seems a bit more inconvenient to make decisions by going through specific democratic procedure and according to the will of the majority, but in so doing, fewer mistakes would be made and roundabout courses would be avoided. From a long-term point of view, it is the exact way to prevent us from even greater inconvenience.

Certainly, the essence of the matter is neither convenience nor inconvenience, it is that, in some of our comrades' minds, the sense of law and democracy is weak and blunt but the old peremptory thought and custom of dictatorship from the feudal period remain strong and keen and dispelling them will take time. These comrades appreciate the abominable and arrogant behavior of placing oneself above the masses and having hundreds at their beck and call. The so-called inconvenience is nothing but a kind of shield to fend off democracy. Without completely eliminating the influence of this kind of rotten and backward feudal thought, even if the democratic system is made even simpler, they will still be out of their element.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### SPIRIT OF HARD WORK, ARDUOUS STRUGGLE PRAISED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Yu Ren [0151 0088] and Jing Zhang [2529 3864]: "The Commendable 'Camel Spirit'"]

[Text] Comrade Ye Jianying once praised Comrade Ren Bishi [0117 1732 2514]: "He was a camel of our party and a camel of the Chinese people. He carried a heavy load and walked an endless road without rest, luxury or making a fuss." These are penetrating words. Along the thousands of li of windy and sandy trails in the ten thousand-li Gobi, people call the camel the "ship of the desert." In that barren land, most birds and beasts would be swallowed up by the sea of sand and only the ship--the camel--can reach the opposite shore. All it needs is a little bit of salt and some feed to carry a heavy load and walk continuously for a week in the harsh desert climate. It quietly immerses itself in hard work and is willing to bear the burden, never giving any thought to personal gains or losses. Even if it uses up its last bit of energy in the wind storm it would still fall by the side of its companion to block off the old wind and blowing sand. To liken a communist fighter to this image aptly epitomizes the spirit of communist party members in their quiet immersion in hard work, arduous struggle and bending their back to the task until their dying day.

Because he spent much of his life in the war, particularly as he was devastated by two jail sentences, Comrade Ren Bishi had long ago contracted arteriosclerosis in Yan'an. He fell ill many times after liberation and the central authorities specified that he should work no more than 4 hours each day. But he worked most of the time and attended meetings that lasted late into the night. On 19 Oct 1950 the Chinese People's Volunteer Army took off for Korea. On the night of the 24th Comrade Ren Bishi examined maps and studied the military situation in Korea. At midnight he turned the calendar on his desk and a new day arrived. But that very morning he had a cerebral hemorrhage and died on the 27th. This is the portrayal of the "camel" that had spent a whole life in arduous struggle before it died. In the history of our party such "camels" are too numerous to mention individually. In the later phase of his cancer of the liver, Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] still persisted in the work to transform Lankao. When death was imminent, Zhao Chun'e [6392 2504 1230] was still thinking about "fighting for time, another day's work is another day's work." They were all "camels" of the party and "camels" of the people.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out when he talked about the kind of self-accomplishment communist party members should have: "They must be accomplished in the work style of arduous struggle." I believe that the "camel spirit" is precisely a manifestation of this work style. It is the traditional work style nourished by our party in its prolonged struggle. We needed it in the past; we still need it today. Looking back at the path of the Chinese revolution, it has truly been like the thousand-li Gobi and the ten thousand-li of wind and sand which have countless difficulties and obstacles. Our party precisely relies on tens of thousands of "camels" like Ren Bishi who are absolutely sincere in unity and who quietly immerse themselves in hard work and come along step by step. Looking forward to the future, the 12th Party Congress has pointed out to us the great strategic goal, and the future of communism is magnificent like rosetinted clouds. Nevertheless, our economy is still rather backward and we will be facing many new difficulties in building communism. This requires that we continue to put forward the "camel spirit" of Ren Bishi, Jiao Yulu and Zhao Chun'e, unite as one, struggle arduously, do the best in our work in a down-to-earth manner, increase our efforts, initiate new and overall conditions for socialist construction and gradually bring the ship of history to the shore of communism.

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CSO: 4005/375

## PARTY AND STATE

### IMPROVEMENT IN PARTY WORK STYLE ANTICIPATED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Zeng Zishi [2582 1311 1597]: "The Day Will Soon Come"]

[Text] The newspapers recently reported: Comrade Wan Huaqing [5502 5478 7230] reported to the party organization that his son was not qualified to become a communist party member in order to safeguard the party's purity; the deputy secretary of Shangqiu prefectural party committee Cui Jinyin [1508 6855 0603] and his wife harbored their criminal son and his accomplices. What a striking contrast!

Whether domestic shame should be made public has been debated since ancient times. "Lun yu" recorded a conversation between Confucius and Duke Ye. Duke Ye said: "There is a frank person where I come from. His father stole someone's sheep and he himself went to report it." Confucius said: "Our frankness differs from yours. A father conceals for his son and a son conceals for his father, which implies frankness." Han Fei [7281 7236] also gave this example when he denounced that "the Confucianists use the father to disrupt the law," but he added a tragic ending: the person who exposed the father was beheaded by Ling Yin [0109 1438]. This might have resulted from the predominance of Confucian thought at that time and it confirmed the legality of concealment among family members. Consequently, more and more people came to accept that domestic shame should not be made public, just like elbows do not turn outward.

Mutual concealment between father and son and concealment among family members were in accord with feudal ethics but not with proletarian moral principles. The communist party advocates obedience to truth and uses the people's interest as the criterion. One's relationship with friends and relatives cannot surpass that with the party and people. The early, prominent activists of our party, Chen Yannian [7115 1693 1628] and Chen Qiaonian [7115 0829 1628] were sons of Chen Duxiu [7115 3747 4423]. But they firmly criticized Chen Duxiu's rightist errors and bravely gave their lives for the cause of liberating the people. In the revolutionary war years, examples of placing righteousness above family loyalty were frequently seen. Moreover, coordinating with the party organization to provide a strict education for the children has become our proletarian family practice. For the shortcomings Comrade Liu Shaoqi saw in his son

Liu Yunruo [0491 0336 5387] who was studying abroad, it was our embassy that repeatedly sent letters to criticize and enlighten him. This new type of family relationship is one of our party's fine traditions. During the decade of internal turmoil when Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and the like formed a clique to pursue selfish interests and wilfully trampled upon state law and party discipline, it was then that this residue of the Old Society reemerged once more.

The Feudal convention of mutual concealment between father and son is illegal in our party. Striving for basic improvement in our party work style is what the people expect and is a trend that cannot be stopped. Encouraged by the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, even more comrades like Wan Huaqing will fulfill the responsibility of a communist party member to change party work style and social practice. As for Cui Jinyin, his wife and the like they will be eliminated by the times. We can be even more confident that the day will soon come when there is basic improvement in our party work style.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### COMMUNISM EQUATED TO SCIENCE

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Tang Dewu [0781 1795 2976]: "Communism Is a Science"]

[Text] Communism is the firm belief of communists.

To people, belief is a guide to action, a spiritual sustenance and an impetus to go forward. Historically, in the case of man, people had beliefs a long time ago. The belief of every individual is different simply because historical conditions, social positions and individual experiences are different. The people of primitive societies worshipped all kinds of totems and the beliefs of religious followers were explicit. By the time of the capitalist society, the rising bourgeoisie uncovered the veil of all moral preaching and worshipped money. Some people boast of having no beliefs or maintain that they believe in whatever is beneficial to themselves. For every individual there is no difference between having or not having beliefs but only the distinction between science and superstition, what is correct and what is erroneous. Communists believe in communism because it is a science.

We know that in terms of historical development the replacement of feudalism by capitalism was a progress, but under the capitalist system, while the capitalist class became increasingly wealthy owing to the accumulation of wealth, the proletariat continued to live in misery because of the accumulation of poverty. Thus a self-insurmountable contradiction existed: while production became socialized, the means of production were privately owned. Material wealth grew, but spiritually there were moral degeneration and all kinds of evils. Utopian socialism ruthlessly exposed the evils of capitalism and depicted the blueprint of the ideal society. However, utopian socialists did not understand the nature of capitalist exploitation and could not find the class forces to transform society. On the foundation of the fine cultural heritage of mankind, Marx and Engels created historical materialism and the theory of surplus value, turning socialism from utopian to scientific. They brought to light the laws governing the occurrence, development and destruction of capitalism, expounded the historical inevitability of the victory of communism and pointed out a glorious future for all of mankind. As communism destroys the system of private ownership of the means of production, it also destroys the system of exploitation, overcoming the

inherent contradiction of capitalism. With a high degree of development, the productive forces created the material prerequisite for the comprehensive development of the people. Marxism has not only pointed out the ideal state for mankind but it has also pointed the way to reach it. Marxism has shown clearly the conditions for the liberation of mankind. It points out that capitalism has not only created the powerful productive forces that will destroy it but also its grave-diggers--the proletariat. Under the leadership of the communist party the proletariat will form a strong worker-peasant alliance with the peasants and unite with all forces that can be united to form a broad revolutionary and united front. It will establish the socialist system through the proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship, destroy all classes and class distinctions and finally realize communism.

Communism is a science and it has been confirmed by a century of the communist movement. Since the birth of Marxism, nothing has been able to stop the triumphant growth of the communist movement be it the butcher's knife of the Tsar or the deceit of the Pope, the bribery of capitalism or the betrayal of opportunism. In a mere 130 years or so, communism has grown from a specter to an irresistible historical tide and established the socialist system in numerous countries, which fully proves that communism is a righteous cause and a historical inevitability.

Of course, communism has not developed in a perfect way. Due to prolonged and erroneous guidance of the "left" in China, particularly the decade of internal turmoil, it is not surprising that some people have wavered in regard to communism. After the smashing of the "gang of four" and since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, our party has brought order out of chaos, liberated the mind and corrected our course. Recently the 12th Party Congress has formulated the program to initiate new and overall conditions for modern socialist construction which has revealed an unlimited, glorious future. History has proven that communism is truth, and truth cannot be conquered.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### ABUSIVE POSSESSION OF HOUSING BY CADRES REPROACHED

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Nov 82 p 1

[Article: "Effectively Stop This Unhealthy Practice"]

[Text] The Hobei Provincial CPC Committee critiqued and sent on to the Provincial Commission For Inspection of Discipline a report entitled "On Implementing the Ideas in the Ninth and Tenth 1982 Circulars of the Central Commission For Inspection of Discipline Calling for Resolutely Stopping Unhealthy Practices in Constructing and Allocating Housing," requesting that party committees (party organizations) of every department at every level adopt forceful measures for resolutely stopping unhealthy practices in constructing and allocating housing and for fairly and rationally allocating housing in accordance with policies and regulations. Party committees at every level must attach a high level of importance to this and must implement these ideas to the letter.

In the matter of allocating housing, two diametrically opposed tendencies exist in our province. Some leading comrades have repeatedly given new housing to other cadres and the masses, willingly leaving themselves and their families crowded in their old housing. One primary comrade in charge of the allocation of housing in the Cangzhou Administrative Office gave one batch after another of new housing to others and allotted himself an old renovated lavatory in which he stayed for more than 10 years. The local party committee in Tangshan clearly ruled that no standing committee members would move into new housing until the vast majority of the area's workers had been placed in new housing. This kind of communist spirit which considers the interests of the whole and places others before self is to be admired. But, there truly are a small number of leading comrades who do not display such a fine workstyle in matters of housing, but who are more concerned with themselves than with the masses. The housing situation in our province at present is still relatively tight. The leaders of some units are already better off in terms of housing and they still hope to improve their lot, some using any number of excuses to secure good, spacious housing for their children. Some are allocated too much housing, more than can be used, and they lock it up to keep for their grandchildren. There are some cadres in charge of housing who not only allot themselves good housing, but who accept gifts and use their authority for personal gain. In such places, most of the newest housing is taken by leading

cadres and those in charge of housing, while the masses who live in crowded circumstances can only look on and sigh, and this seriously affects the relationship between the party and the masses. On 25 September, RENMIN RIBAO printed a commentary "A Letter Concerning Housing" by Ren Yanfang [0117 1750 5364] of the Provincial Dramatic Arts Institute and a survey report by a reporter entitled "Build Housing For Whom? Allocate Housing For Whom?" exposing one unit's improper practices in building and allocating housing. On 2 October, GONGREN RIBAO [WORKERS DAILY] published news of how our province's federation of trade unions dared to protect the interests of the workers by reporting that the Xingtai Garden Bureau was not rational in its housing allocations, that there was an unhealthy tendency for cadres to take most of the housing and the Xingtai municipal party committee had a mistaken attitude concerning this matter; on 14 October, the paper also reported on the critical letter given to Party Committee Secretary Wu Qincai [0702 0530 2088], who occupied good housing at the Shijiazhuang Thermoelectric Plant, by Wei Shaoli [7614 4801 4539], a representative of the workers at the plant. These reports made it clear that the contradictions existing between a small number of leaders and the masses concerning the matter of housing have already become quite acute. But the mistakes are not admitted and both sides remain at "loggerheads." How can this go on?

Communist party members serve the people, and "first to bear hardships, last to enjoy comfort" is an excellent tradition of the party. Our former generations did so and received the love and support of the people. The Party Central Committee has issued repeated injunctions and demanded that this good tradition be restored, but some cadres remain unconcerned. The 12th Party Congress passed a party constitution stipulating that leading cadres at every level within the party must "adhere to and protect the systems of the party and the state, and struggle against any abuse of authority and scheming for personal gain." Some cadres nonetheless rely on their authority to occupy more and better housing, and this falls lightyears short of the demands of the party. We urge these comrades to consider if such actions which harm others to benefit the self and ignore the common good to enrich the self are those of a communist party member. Each party committee at every level must attach great importance to this matter and seriously investigate and solve the problems concerning the construction and allocation of housing in its own unit in accordance with the directives of the provincial party committee, realistically tackling it as an important aspect of correcting party style and adopting effective measures in doing so. In terms of the improper tendencies in building and allocating housing, we must deal with it as it occurs, in groups or in individual cases, and party members or cadres which commit such mistakes must return whatever housing can be returned--we cannot go easy on them with a mere "don't let it happen again." Those cadres requiring criticism and education must be strictly criticized and educated--we cannot be over-lenient. Cadres with a specially severe problem in this regard must be subjected to party and government discipline. We can put a stop to improper practices in the allocation and construction of housing if our leaders will only be resolute and will rely on the masses.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### LULONG COUNTY STREAMLINES ORGANIZATIONS, RAISES EFFICIENCY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Song Kun [1345 0981]: "Streamlining Provisional Organizations and Bulletins, Improving Work Efficiency--The Lulong County Party Committee Tasks the Spirit of the 12th Party Congress As Its Yardstick"]

[Text] While studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, the leading members of the Lulong County CPC Committee have applied what they have learned to actual conditions, raising actual problems in areas such as leadership style, organizational workstyle and work efficiency:

1. Organizational overstaffing--staffers with no work to do. In the past several years, Lulong County has successively established 37 provisional organizations. Because the organizations are overstaffed and often have overlapping responsibilities, it has affected the development of the functioning of functional departments, leading to passing the buck and wrangling back and forth.
2. Too many bulletins--redundancy. The county party committee, the county government and the departments under their control put out a total of 18 bulletins, some similar in nature and substance, some serving no great function.
3. Superficial workstyles and lax discipline. Most organizational cadres spend their time at higher levels, while very few do surveys or research at the grass roots level.

In the areas of observing work and rest schedules and in systems of requesting leave or taking vacations, there exist, to varying extents, problems of arriving late and leaving early, taking to the street whenever one likes, not returning on time from vacations, and so on. The reasons for the aforementioned problems are: 1) leaders do not make strict demands of themselves and 2) they do not act forcefully enough. The standing committee of the county party committee took the lead in examining their own problems in the areas of ideology and workstyle, comparing themselves with the strict demands made of party members and party cadres in Comrade Hu Yaobang's report and in the new party constitution, and realized that they must first change the spirit and attitudes of leading cadres and leading agencies, overcome bureaucraticism and improve work efficiency if they want to lead the people throughout the province in making a breakthrough in socialist modernization construction.

On the foundation of increased understanding, the county party committee immediately acted, first getting a hold on the work of streamlining organizations and bulletins. They decided to do away with 26 provisional organizations which shared overlapping responsibilities or served no important function, including the worker-peasant educational commission, the office of war preparedness and the leading small group on toponomical surveys; and to adjust 11 provisional organizations. Fourteen of the 18 bulletins have stopped being printed--only 4 have been preserved. On the foundation of discussions with every department and office, the county party committee worked out an initial nine-point program for raising work efficiency, adhering to work and rest schedules, respecting the systems for requesting leave and taking vacations, maintaining cleanliness and sanitation, etc. They presented this regulatory program to the cadres and workers to be discussed, supplemented and revised. Having been corrected, agency workstyles have improved, organizational discipline has been strengthened and work efficiency has clearly improved.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### FOLLOWER OF 'GANG OF FOUR' EXPELLED FROM PARTY IN SHIJIAZHUANG

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Liu Guoliang [0491 0948 5328]: "Liu Xilai, Who Made His Name In Rebellion, Is Expelled From the Party--Will Be Put On Administrative Probation for One Year"]

[Text] On 11 October, the party committee commission for inspection of discipline of the Shijiazhuang Branch of the Railway Bureau notified Liu Xilai [0491 0823 0171], who had made a name for himself in rebellion during the "Cultural Revolution," that he had been expelled from the party rolls. The Shijiazhuang Branch of the Railway Bureau decided to keep him on an administrative probation for one year.

Liu Xilai had been the person on duty in the dispatch office of the Shijiazhuang Railway Bureau branch office. During the "Cultural Revolution," he gained fame in rebellion, acting as the vice-director of the standing committee and of the revolutionary committee of the branch office party committee, as director of its labor union, as a member of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee of Hebei Province and of the provincial party committee and as a representative to the 9th Party Congress. At the Fifth Hebei People's Congress on 3 December 1977, Liu Xilai failed to be reelected to the standing committee of the provincial revolutionary committee; on 27 December 1978, the provincial party committee relieved Liu of his duties as a provincial party committee member; on 13 October 1978, on approval of the comrades on the provincial party committee and at the Railway Department, he was relieved of his duties as deputy director of the standing committee and of the revolutionary committee of the party committee of the Shijiazhuang branch of the Railway Bureau and as director of its labor union, and was dispatched to the grass roots level to engage in labor.

In the early stages of the "Cultural Revolution," Liu Xilai had a hand in organizing and directing--and personally took part in--armed struggle and participated in attacking and struggling against the primary leading comrades of the Railway Bureau branch office; in order to purify the class ranks, he fabricated a large number of false charges and personally beat and persecuted old cadres and innocent workers and members of the masses, with grave results; and Liu also actively followed the lead of Lin Biao and

the "gang of four" in slandering and attacking the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, criticized the smashing of the "gang of four" as being a case of "old scoundrels making trouble," and took part in persecuting the relatives of Comrade Zhu De who had come to Shijiazhuang, and this all had an extremely bad impact on things.

When the "gang of four" was running wild in 1976, Liu Xilai slandered the accomplishments of the Railway Bureau branch office achieved after Comrade Deng Xiaoping called for upholding the work of the Party Central Committee, calling them "black models," a "mistaken line," a "rightist reversal," etc. He not only personally caused trouble for the railway branch party committee on a number of occasions, but also actively contacted, incited and organized persons from Handan, Shijiazhuang and Baoding to put up big character posters at the branch office; to assault the railway branch office, the Railway Bureau and the Hebei Provincial Party Committee and to besiege, seize and kidnap the major leading comrades of the railway branch party committee. And he secretly discussed with others the selections of persons to be major comrades on the branch party committee, in preparation for seizing the leadership of the branch party committee. Under the planning and direction of Liu Xilai, 23 party committees from the bureau branch office to the grass roots level were attacked between July and October 1976 and 39 leading cadres were seized and put through struggle. And, using the bureau branch union as a stronghold, he created a situation in which attacks were launched in the south (Handan) and in the north (Baoding), while the center (Shijiazhuang) was being sabotaged, greatly disrupting the branch office, so that power could be seized in the confusion. All of this severely interfered with the work of the branch office, creating a condition of semi-paralysis and leading to tremendous losses in transport and production.

Based on the errors committed by Liu Xilai, the commission for the inspection of discipline of the party committee of the Shijiazhuang branch of the Railway Bureau allowed Liu Xilai to be removed from the party rolls.

On 10 October, the bureau branch office decided to put him on administrative probation for one year.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### ROLE PLAYED BY YOUTHS IN RECTIFYING WORK STYLE DISCUSSED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Qi Lin [7871 2651]: "Don't Forget Your Responsibilities"]

[Text] In the course of discussing the problem of preparing youths for pursuing an independent life, many of them have mentioned unhealthy tendencies as something that will have an adverse impact on that life. This view is undoubtedly correct. This problem merits our through discussion, as well as attention from society at large. Doing so is an important step for youths to move in the direction of creating a better social environment in which they can seek solution to their problem of self-reliance. At the same time, I also want people, especially young friends, to study this problem from another angle of recognizing the effect dependent youths may have on our social atmosphere.

True, in real life, the root of the party's unhealthy work style can be traced back to some middle-aged and older comrades. But this cannot be said as having nothing to do with some youths. For example, in preparation for their children's marriage, some people have adopted unlawful measures to build additional housing units for themselves; some have taken advantage of their connections with their former comrades and former subordinates to place their relatives in jobs and to obtain better "opportunities" for their children; through the abuse of their authority, some have done everything possible to satisfy the "special needs" of their children. Of course, these people must first hold themselves responsible for what they have done. Trying to do everything possible to satisfy the personal desires of their children in defiance of party discipline reflects a party character that needs to be purified. However, can the sons and daughters of these people claim that such mistakes committed by their "old men" have nothing to do with themselves? From the beginning, some of these "old men" did not want to commit such mistakes. They could even "resist" until they gave in to the demands presented by their children "by means of persuasion and coercion." This has prompted some old comrades unwilling to be affected by this unhealthy tendency to proclaim: "Today, no hero seemingly could hold his children at bay." Our youngsters (especially our leading cadres' children) must refrain from relying the authority of their old men to seek any special privileges, and even should go a step further to prevent their parents from getting any "opportunities"

for them. If they can do so, will there be any more market for such a unhealthy tendency? In this sense, the spirit of self-reliance displayed by those youths who can enjoy the so-called "prerogatives" of their parents is itself a challenge to such unhealthy tendencies.

There are also youths who liken unhealthy tendencies to "fermented bean curd" with foul smell but good tastes. When embroiling themselves in debates over such unhealthy tendencies, their "silver tongued rhetoric" may command high respect. But a moment later, they turned another face by asking acquaintances to help them find a job in big cities or organizations. They would also persuade them to buy them pork barrel positions or cheap merchandise at prices to their greatest satisfaction. Some have even asked others to risk violating laws and breaching discipline for selfish purposes. Can this be called a sincere attitude in opposition to the unhealthy tendencies? If they are sincere in opposing such unhealthy tendencies, they should start with themselves as well as those near and dear to them.

Of course, saying so does not mean that middle-aged and older comrades who have promoted unhealthy tendencies cannot be criticized by youths. Nor does it mean that we should shift the blame for bringing about such unhealthy tendencies to the youths. Instead, I hope that everyone will be painfully aware of the adverse effect the unhealthy tendencies may have on youths in search of an independent life, and of the responsibility youths must bear for rectifying the party's work style and for turning the social lifestyle around so that they will not be carried away by these unhealthy tendencies, will not stimulate their growth, and will do nothing to hamper the rectification of the party's work style. Let me put it in this way: The more they are able to rely on themselves, and make themselves strong, the greater their contributions will be to the rectification of the party's work style in the fundamental way. As I can see, there are many factors that have discouraged youths from leading an independent life. But our youths must understand that their inability to lead an independent life stems mainly from the subjective factor or their tendency to shift the blame to others and the objective world, which will aptly end up distorting the truth. "The key to success in making everyone useful to his nation lies in study." Youths must dedicate themselves to study and practice. As long as they can do that, does any of them have to worry about his placement in society, and the shortage of fertilizer that will make flowers flourish and bear fruits, in such a beautiful socialist society as ours? The previous statement deals mainly with the responsibility borne by youths. But I hope that this statement will not lead those leaders, parents, and other adults and elders who bear the responsibility to educate and guide youths to misjudge this young generation, and to forget the exemplary role they must play in rectifying the party's work style and social lifestyle. But on the other hand, I must say that since the "late comer can end up in front, and a student can end up supplanting his teacher in learning, "the demand that youths further purify themselves, and play a greater role in rectifying the party's work style and in turning the social lifestyle around should be viewed by them as a good thing that bodes well for the future of our lovely motherland, and of our hopeful young generation.

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## SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

### NEW LEADING CADRES URGED TO STRESS REFORM, PRODUCTION

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yang Rudai [2799 3067 1486], Secretary of the Sichuan Provincial Party Committee: "Several Issues That Must be Given Attention When New Cadres Replace Old Cadres"]

[Text] In studying and implementing the spirit of the 12th Party Congress, our province in carrying out organizational reforms according to the plan of the Party Central Committee. A group of veteran comrades who have contributed to the revolution in the past have liberated their mind, shown foresight for the future and on their own initiative requested their retirement from leading posts so that younger comrades may direct work on the first line. This shows the superior work style and high moral integrity of communists and has been highly praised by the Party Central Committee. At a time when the new supercedes the old, how can the new and younger comrades entering the leading group live up to the expectations of the party and shoulder the heavy responsibility handed down by the party and people? We have put forth the following points to be complied with by all.

(1) Resolve to implement the spirit of the 12th Party Congress and maintain a high degree of ideological and political consistency with the Party Central Committee. Our original leading group in Sichuan has done this very well. Our new leading group particularly our young cadres must resolutely continue to do likewise. This is the key to the combat strength of our leading group.

(2) Study assiduously, unite the masses and rely on the collective. The knowledge and ability of an individual is limited. Among the newly promoted cadres, some feel that their cultural level and knowledge are inadequate, while some do possess a high cultural level as well as professional knowledge, but they might be knowledgeable in one area and not so in another. As far as an individual is concerned, his knowledge and ability are limited, but the wisdom and strength of the masses and collective are not. The key is that we must be good in studying and adhering to the party's mass line and its democratic centralism. We must study hard, learn modestly from veteran comrades, learn from all who have professional knowledge, unite the masses and rely on the collective.

(3) Dare to reform and create, strongly stress economic work. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, there have been substantial growth and results in our work in Sichuan and these have been fully affirmed by the Party Central Committee. But because our provincial population is high and our resources are not substantial, our per capita income is lower than the average national level. We must strive to do our work even better and catch up with the national level.

(4) Do our work with a realistic spirit, make careful investigations and come to know the true state of affairs. We must do our work boldly, dare to take responsibility, give the final say and resolve problems without causing delay. To deal with certain problems that have been dragged on and remained unresolved for a long period of time, the leaders must take the comrades of concerned departments to the front lines to investigate in order to promptly resolve them.

(5) Be strict with ourselves in work style, seek no personal gains or special privileges but take the lead to correct party work style. For instance, the masses are at present critical toward the distribution of housing in some prefectures and units, and the provincial party committee has decided to stress examining and correcting the problem of leading cadres occupying too much living space as a prominent problem to realize basic improvement in party work style. In the housing of our new comrades, they must self-consciously go with less space rather than more. We must respect veteran comrades, be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and rashness. We must listen to different opinions and heed opposing views at all times.

We must make new progress in our work this year. Adhering to the spirit of "reform must be resolute, the economy must be stressed," we must stress reform as well as production. We must promote production and Sichuan's economic growth by stressing reform, economic policy and science and technology.

In reform, the present emphasis is to do a good job of organizational reform according to the documents of the Party Central Committee and the series of instructions of the Party Central Committee on organizational reform. The pace of organizational reform of provincial organs must be hastened and basically completed by the Spring Festival. Units that have been determined by leading groups at the departmental and bureau levels must stress readjustment of the organizational structure of sections and offices. We must reorganize and fill-in cadres at the sectional level by stressing the demands of the "three concerns" (political, cultural and age concerns). Subsequently we must discuss how the new organization and new leading group may bring growth and improvement to their work. We must draw up some regulations, make adequate arrangement for retired cadres, give veteran comrades on retirement leave essentially the same political treatment, give suitably good treatment to their daily life and organize them to work within their capacity and to continue to play a role. The new leading group and newly promoted young comrades must give

conscientious treatment to the daily life of veteran comrades; they must not be casual and must not "ignore others once they are gone." For example, when a veteran comrades needs to use a car to see a doctor, we must first guarantee their use of it. In arranging for the daily life of veteran cadres we must always pay attention and be considerate.

The second is reforming the administrative system. Our enterprises must be put under the management of the city and we must stress the role of key cities so that the cities will lead the countryside. This reform has already touched the crux of the matter, which is very important. The reform of the administrative system must be positive, safe, and must begin with doing a good job at experimental points.

The third is changing the unified revenue and expenditure of state-run enterprises into tax payment in place of profit. Our province has run experimental points in this area with good results. We must increase the pace somewhat according to the plan of the Party Central Committee.

The fourth is the reform of the system of commodity circulation. This reform is the second major breakthrough following the system of contract and job responsibility linking agricultural production. The system of job responsibility has been operated for several years and the results have been very tangible. During the earlier phase there was a lively discussion with everybody talking about the matter. Through practice, everyone's understanding was essentially unified. With the experience of the reform of the rural system of job responsibility, we demand that our reform of the system of commodity circulation be speeded up slightly. The Party Central Committee has already made explicit stipulations which can guarantee smooth implementation of our reform. One aspect of this reform is the system of supply and marketing cooperatives, which is popularizing the experience of Dazhu County. However, supply and marketing cooperatives cannot monopolize everything. After the reform of the supply and marketing cooperatives, we must first guarantee the completion of state tasks and at the same time carry out exchange of commodities on behalf of the peasants and mediate for circulation channels. The second aspect is relaxing the trafficking policy. At the same time when we give play to the guiding role of state-operated business we must also stress giving play to the guiding role of state-operated business we must also stress giving play to the positive role of production enterprises in marketing commodities by themselves as they should have. Of course, while we relax we must also strengthen management. Industrial and commercial administrative departments must do their work the best they can. Our province has prepared to carry out the three contracts among all counties, namely, financial contract, grain contract and contract for the task of turning over live hogs to the higher authorities so that comrades in the counties will have the right to exercise their initiative and will fully mobilize their enthusiasm.

The fifth is perfecting the system of contract and job responsibility linking agricultural production. How do we perfect it? I think a main question is suitability. First the leader must suit this change; so must

th- work in all areas. At present the two major changes in the countryside is, first, readjustment in production relations, which is a major change; the other one is the change from self-sufficient production and semi self-sufficient production to commodity production. These two major changes involve all realms of the economy and all aspects of the super-structure. Therefore, all aspects of work have a question of suitability. Another question is expanding the system of contract and job responsibility to a diversified economy and to the work of rural industrial sideline occupation, rural commerce, and science and technology. We must vigorously develop professional contract households and scientific and technological households. In the future, we will spur tens of thousands of households by stressing the three professional, key and scientific and technological households.

These topics of reform have already appeared, and if there is to be progress and improvement in our work we must stress these reforms. As the economic level of Sichuan is low, the more we need to stress reform in order to promote economic growth, strive to catch up with the national level of growth and contribute what we can to realize the 6th 5-year plan and the strategic goal to be realized by the end of this century as determined by the 12th Party Congress.

As the central leading comrades say, reform must be resolute and a little more daring. We must further liberate the mind, and we must have determination and will in dealing with the problems of reform. We must be promoters and not obstacles to reform.

Everyone's discussion now centers mainly on the supply of non-staple food in the cities. We must immediately stress this problem and adopt measures to resolve it basically. Our commodities must find markets in other provinces and the world.

Supply to the cities is to our own market, and if we do not do our best how would it be right? To improve the supply of non-staple food to the cities, we must make adequate the supply of milk, poultry, eggs, meat, fish and vegetables. For a long time we have failed to resolve this problem mainly because old conventions have restricted us. In the future, only if we liberate the mind and relax policies will these problems not be difficult to resolve. It is hoped that the comrades of leading and commercial departments make careful investigations and do more work.

In any case, at a time when the new leading group replaces the old one, we must stress reform as well as production so that there will be a new appearance in building material and spiritual civilizations in Sichuan this year.

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TAIWAN

TAIWAN, SAUDI ARABIA SIGN HEALTH COOPERATION PACT

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[Text] Jidda, 20 Feb (CNA)--Director-General of Health Department, Executive Yuan of the Republic of China and his Saudi counterpart Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi Sunday afternoon signed the medical cooperation memorandum No 5 in Riyadh.

According to the memorandum, the Republic of China is to send 50 excellent doctors and 1,500 nurses and medical technicians to the kingdom in the coming two years to serve at the Saudi public hospitals.

There are two Chinese medical missions in the kingdom, one in Jidda, the other in Hofuf.

Isai Jong-fwu, director of the International Cooperation Division of the Republic of China Health Department, who also witnessed the signatory ceremony held in Riyadh, told CNA in Jidda that the Saudi Health Ministry is very pleased with high-level standards and excellent service provided by the Chinese medical missions.

He said Al-Qusaybi told Hsu that the kingdom is now doing its best to develop fundamental medical care service and to set up networks of fundamental medical care service instead of building more hospitals.

Tsai said the Saudis are also hoping the Republic of China [will] provide more technical assistance on the matter and help the kingdom set up fundamental medical care service centers at the villages near the Hofuf General Hospital in the western kingdom.

He is to leave for New York Monday night, completing his four-day visit to the kingdom.

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TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO S.ARABIA--Jidda, 21 Feb (CNA)--King Fahd of Saudi Arabia (?has) said relations between the kingdom and the Republic of China [ROC] are close and cordial and will be further strengthened based on the already solid foundation. At the ceremony receiving new Chinese Ambassador Dr Tsai Wei-ping's credentials Monday noon at the Royal Palace in Riyadh, King Fadh said he believes the scope of close cooperation between the two countries will be enlarged, which, he said, will be beneficial to both countries and the free world. He said he appreciates the ROC's technical assistance to the kingdom in all fields. King Fahd also extended welcome to Amb Tsai and asked the ambassador to convey his regards to President Chiang Ching-kuo. After presenting his credentials, Amb. Tsai was received in private audience by King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abdal-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of National Guard. [Text] [OW221251 Taipei CNA in English 0946 GMT 22 Feb 83]

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